APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3018.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1788.

To the Honorable the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly.

Continued from our laſt.

Although, in the foregoing quotations from Engliſh hiſtory, the *deſolation* of the univerſities, during CROMWELL's ſway, is juſtly aſcribed to the influence of the *Preſbyterians* in parliament; and under James's reign to his evil councellors among the papiſts; yet I am far from wiſhing it to be underſtood that the deſolation of the college of Philadelphia was owing to the influence of the *preſbyterians* as a body in the aſſembly of Pennſylvania; or that any *papiſt* or Roman catholic had the leaſt ſhare in the wicked meaſure. The moſt reſpectable PRESBYTERIANS, both among *clergy* and *laity*, have conſtantly reprobated it as a body; and ſundry of them, together with Mr. LILLY the only ROMAN CATHOLIC then in the houſe, oppoſed it in all its parts from the beginning, and joined in a PROTEST againſt it, while ſome worthleſs EPISCOPALIANS were very forward in promoting it—The proteſt was in ſubſtance, as follows

Diſſentient,

" Firſt,—Becauſe the proceedings of the houſe in the " caſe of the college, although acknowledged to be a caſe " of the higheſt importance, had been hurried on without " regard to accuſtomed forms, by which the appearance of " juſtice has not been kept up, nor the honor of the legiſla- " ture in any meaſure regarded; the *report* of the com- " mittee having been but *once read*, and never diſcuſſed by " the houſe, nor the facts ſtated therein attempted to be " eſtabliſhed. Secondly,——Becauſe, although queſtions " of law aroſe on the facts, as ſtated in the *report*, about " which every member ought to have been ſatisfied be- " fore he pronounced finally in a cauſe of ſuch importance " to the public and other corporations, as well as to indi- " viduals, the houſe refuſed to take the opinion of the " *judges*, who were ordered to attend the arguments of " council before the houſe, for the expreſs purpoſe of ex- " plaining the law that might ariſe in that caſe. Third- " ly,——Becauſe it was contrary to the firſt and moſt eſ- " ſential principles of juſtice, and alſo to the nature and " form of all parliamentary proceedings, to order a bill to " be brought in upon a report, without previouſly ſtating, " examining and eſtabliſhing the evidence on which ſuch " report was founded, which was repeatedly called for by " the counſel for the college; and not being produced " (becauſe indeed none ſuch did exiſt) the houſe, with re- " gard to the *facts*, had no other baſis for their proceed- " ings, than the denied and unſupported ſuggeſtions of a " committee (it ſhould be ſaid of *three* againſt *two* of a " committee, with abilities and candour very unequal) and " therefore, in regard to the corporation of the college, al- " though heard by counſel, yet the evidence, on which its " charter was to be broken being ſuppreſſed, and conſe- " quently neither to be anſwered or refuted, it might " truely be ſaid to be *condemned unheard*.—Fourthly, Becauſe " the corporation had an undoubted right to have matters " of fact (relating to its franchiſes, &c.) tried by a JURY, " and matters of law determined by the JUDGES, under the " ſanction of their oath of office; it being utterly ſubver- " ſive both of juſtice and liberty (according to doctrines of " Monteſquieu, Blackſtone, and other great lawyers and " political writers, as well as repugnant to all our Ame- " rican forms of government) that there ſhould ever be an " union of judicial and legiſlative powers in the ſame per- " ſons—An union which, in Pennſylvania, would be of " the moſt terrifying nature, where there being but one " ſingle legiſlative body, every intereſt and every right of " the ſubject, however religiouſly guarded by law and the " conſtitution, may be in the uncontroulable diſpoſal of " that *ſingle body*, not bound to any certain meaſure of " right, and liable, as other men, to be hurried on by the " tranſient guſts of paſſion or the ſtorms of faction.—Fifth- " ly, Becauſe it appeared in the arguments before the " houſe that certain truſtees of the college (meaning *Robert* " *Morris*, *Francis Hopkinſon*, *George Clymer*, *John Cadwa-* " *lader*, and *James Wilſon*, Eſqrs. then lately elected to fill " up the vacant ſeats in the corporation) however unqueſtion- " able their zeal, or their ſervices in the great and common " American cauſe, were nevertheleſs, from the moſt into- " lerant and vindictive ſpirit, to be diſfranchiſed, becauſe " they belonged to a certain ſociety, called the *republican*, " which happened to differ in ſentiment (reſpecting the " form of government) from thoſe into whoſe hands the " conduct of public affairs had chiefly fallen in the local " politics of Pennſylvania," &c.

The ſaid law was nevertheleſs paſſed, diſfranchiſing all the members of the corporation, and diſſeizing the *profeſſors* and *maſters* of their *freeholds*, by the mere haſty vote of a ſingle legiſlature, without the leaſt charge brought againſt them or any legal form of trial.

But though the *Preſbyterians* as a body, are not charged, as the authors of the deſolation aforeſaid; yet that ſome of their moſt noted and factious leaders, and *one* of their *miniſters* at leaſt, bore a principal ſhare in the malice and tyranny of expelling the *Truſtees* and *Provoſt* of the College of Philadelphia, and ſucceeded to their places and emoluments, will readily appear from the following evidence, heretofore publiſhed, and never anſwered, viz.

An extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. NESBIT, of Montroſe, in Scotland, then Principal elect, and now the worthy Principal in fact, of Dickinſon College in Carliſle, to Dr. Ruſh, of the city of Philadelphia.

" I was ſurpriſed at receiving laſt week a letter from Mr. " Todd, a ſchool-maſter, who lately emigrated from " Edinburgh, *written*, as he ſaid, *at the deſire of Dr.* EW- " ING, dated at Philadelphia, the 19th of March, 1784, " giving a quite oppoſite account of the College at Carliſle, " to that which you gave me in your letter.

" He ſays that ſometime ago, Dr. SMITH, and all the " EPISCOPAL *People*, were turned out of the College of Phi- " ladelphia, and the direction and management of it put " into the hands of the PRESBYTERIANS, and theſe diſap- " pointed people got Dr Ruſh to be their TOOL, and in " Auguſt laſt obtained a Charter from the Aſſembly of the " ſtate to erect this College at Carliſle."——Dr. Neſbit adds, that he gives this extract in the very words of Mr. Todd, and ſubjoined the following truly liberal and pertinent remark.

" This letter ſays, that the *Preſbyterians* have turned out " all the *Epiſcopals* at Philadelphia, and if this is true, " who can tell how ſoon the *Epiſcopals* may turn out the " *Preſbyterians* at Carliſle, or what ſecurity can one have " that ſuch an event ſhall not happen?—One would imagine, " that as the education of youth is an object of prime im- " portance in every State, ſome ſecurity would be given *by* " *the public*, that thoſe employed in it ſhould not be caſt out " of their office while they faithfully performed their duty"

In the like manner the Parliamentary Commiſſioners proceeded at Cambridge, to ſeclude what they called malignant and unſound members, and to place ſound members in their ſtead.——For example,

CLARE-HALL COLLEGE.

" We deſtroyed, in the preſence of Mr. Gunning, " Fellow, three cherubims, the twelve apoſtles, a croſs, " and ſix of the fathers in a window, and ordered the ſteps " to be levelled—ejected the maſter and ſeven fellows."

QUEEN's COLLEGE.

" We beat down about 110 ſuperſtitious pictures, be- " ſides cherubims and engravings—obſerved that in the " chapel none of the fellows would put on their hats— " digged up the ſteps for three hours, broke down ten or " twelve apoſtles, and ſome pictures of ſaints in their " hall—ejected the maſter, nineteen fellows, twenty- " eight ſcholars—a thorough reformation being made " here—neither fellow nor ſcholar being left."

Yet, amidſt all this devaſtation, there was more mercy than in the caſe of the College of Philadelphia, the ejected members being allowed *one fifth* part of their former revenues, to keep them from ſtarving; and Auguſt 25th, 1660, they were all reſtored, inſerting the following preface to the re-entry of their names in the College regiſter, a copy of which, only changing the year from 1660 to 1788, it is hoped we ſhall ſoon be enabled to inſert in the College regiſter of Philadelphia, or to engrave it on the front of our building,

Divina ope, miſericordia et providentia, Collegium hoc, e captivitate quadam Babylonica ereptum, integris & legitimis ſuis membris, conſtituitur. Aug, 25, 1660." i. e.

" By the divine aſſiſtance, mercy, and providence, this College, reſcued from worſe than Babyloniſh captivity, was reſtored to its entire and legitimate membership, Aug. 25th, 1660 (ſay March 25th, 1788.)"

The next, and only other precedent to be found, of *diſfranchiſing* Colleges, as hath been already mentioned, is that of James the 2d, in the famous caſe of Magdalen College, Oxford, a ſhort account of which is as follows—

" The * local viſitation of this goodly ſociety appertains to the ſee of *Winton* by the *founders* ſtatutes—But it was never ſo ſorely viſited as by an *Eccleſiaſtical High Court of Commiſſion*, in the unhappy reign of James 2d; when *popery* and *ſlavery* were breaking in upon us like a huge inundation. This College, being one of the nobleſt foundations that perhaps was ever erected for learning in the world, was looked upon by the *popiſh clergy* with an envious and greedy eye, as a rich prize; and therefore they made their *utmoſt efforts to ſnatch it from the hands of the proteſtants*. This illuſtrious ſociety, from their own *ſtatutes*, were in an uninterrupted, as well as unconteſted, poſſeſſion of the right to *elect their own* PRESIDENT:—James ſent his Mandamus to elect ANTHONY FARMER, a papiſt, which the College refuſed, declariug him of ill fame, and otherwiſe unqualified according to their founder's ſtatutes; and then proceeded, according to their own laws, to the election of a perſon duly qualified, viz. the illuſtrious Dr. HOUGH, afterwards biſhop of Litchfield, who was approved by the viſitor, and ſworn into the office of *Preſident* the day following. For this contempt, the FELLOWS of the College, who held the election, and the PRESIDENT elect, were ſentenced to deprivation by the Eccleſiaſtical Court. The FELLOWS refuſed to ſubmit to the ſentence, and continued in the exerciſe of their office, upon this ground (ſays Dalrymple) *that their ſettlements in the College were their* FREEHOLDS, *beſtowed upon them by the will of the* FOUNDER, *and of which they could not be deprived but by a common trial at law*. Dr. HOUGH, the *Preſident*, with great intrepidity, refuſed to give up the keys of his lodgings; and the King's arbitrary court cauſed the doors to be broke open."

In like manner the Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia refuſed to deliver up the keys of his houſe, till brought before Plunket Fleeſon and John Miller, eſquires, by Jonathan Sergeant, Eſquire: He was there threatened with impriſonment without bail or mainprize, and then delivered the keys to preſident REED, who gave a receipt and kind of indemnity for the ſame.

In the caſe of Magdalen College, Lord Chief Juſtice Jeffries was a principal adviſer, and one of the eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners; and the following are ſome of his proceedings viz. —" Dr. Fairfax one of the Fellows having aſked by what commiſſion or authority they ſat?" Jeffries anſwered " you are a Doctor of Divinity, and not a Doctor of Law.—What commiſſion have you, ſir, to be ſo impudent in Court?— This man ought to be in a dark room—why do you ſuffer him without a guardian?—why did you not bring him to me to beg one—Pray let the officers ſeize him."

Doctor HOUGH being aſked, if he would ſubmit to the *viſitation*? he anſwered—" As far as is conſiſtent with the laws of the land, and the ſtatutes of the College"—Jeffries, " Can you imagine we act contrary to the laws of the land? and as to the ſtatutes the King has diſpenſed with them." Upon which Dr. HOUGH, the Preſident, made the following magnanimous reply, viz.

" My Lords,

" I find your Commiſſion gives you authority to change " and alter the STATUTES, and make *new* ones as you think " fit—Now we have taken an oath to obſerve thoſe ſtatutes, " and admit no *new ones*, nor alterations in theſe—This muſt " be my behaviour here; I muſt admit of no alterations, " and by God's grace never will."

To which another of the Commiſſioners, the Biſhop of Cheſter, anſwered—" You have a ſtatute for *maſs*; why don't you ſay *maſs?*" This queſtion from a Proteſtant Biſhop was a little ſurpriſing; but Dr. Hough anſwered—" That ſtatute is taken away by the laws of the land, which eſtabliſhed the Reformation."

* *From the hiſtory of the Univerſity of Oxford, by John Ayliffe*, L. L. D.

Some ſimilar objections were made againſt the Charter and ſtatutes of the College of Philadelphia.—" The Charter, it was ſaid, obliged the members to take the oaths of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain."

It was anſwered, " That obligation is taken away by the *American Revolution*, and thoſe laws which require allegiance to the State."

It was ſaid further, " That a law or rule of the College *narrowed* its original foundation."—It was proved in reply, " that the law or proviſo in queſtion, was made at the deſire, and with the approbation, of all parties and claſſes of contributors, to preſerve the original broad foundation to the end of time, as it had been from the beginning."

Equally frivolous were the other objections. The eſtate and funds of the College, and the diſfranchiſement of its members, were the prize, and it was to be obtained by any meaſures, juſt or unjuſt; and, as in the caſe of the Univerſities of England, " the OMNIPOTENCE of an OR- " DINANCE *by a majority in Aſſembly* was to confirm all— " and there was no further contending againſt it."

But the ordinances and decrees of commiſſioners, or any bodies of men whatſoever, acting without any legal cognizance of the matters in queſtion, have long ſince been declared the ACTS of TYRANTS, and not of MEN *governing according to law*.

The attack upon Magdalen College, ſays Dalrymple, *affecting the conſtitution and freeholds of the members, was conſidered as an invaſion of property* as well as RELIGION. King James ſoon repented of his arbitrary proceedings, and by his letter of October the 25th, 1668, to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, as *viſitor*, directed the College to be reſtored to its rights, but too late; for the Prince of Orange had already landed in England, and had declared, *inter alia*, that the violation of the rights of this College was one of the great grievances he came to redreſs—That part of his declaration demands the moſt particular regard, as including all that can or need be further ſaid on the preſent ſubject.

" They (meaning the King, and his evil councillors) " have turned out a PRESIDENT, choſen by the Fellows of " Magdalen college, and afterwards all the Fellows, without " ſo much as citing them to appear before any court that " could take legal cognizance of that affair, or obtaining " any ſentence againſt them by a competent Judge;—but " they were turned out of their FREEHOLDS CONTRARY " TO LAW, *and that* expreſs proviſion in MAGNA CHARTA, " that *no man ſhall loſe life or goods but by the law of the* " *land*."

In like manner have the Truſtees and Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia, who were its original *founders* and *benefactors*, been turned out of their *freeholds* contrary to the CONSTITUTION OF MAGNA CHARTA of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, which by a clauſe, inſerted for that expreſs purpoſe, had confirmed, and promiſed, in the moſt ſolemn manner, " to encourage and protect, the ſaid College, in the " enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and eſtates, " which it was accuſtomed to enjoy, or could of right have " enjoyed, under the laws and former conſtitution of the " State."

The following is a liſt of the TRUSTEES of the college, academy and charitable ſchool of Philadelphia, who were deprived by the act of November 1779, being *eighteen* out of *twenty four*, yet *living*; their names being inſerted according to ſeniority of election, viz. Benjamin Franklin, Wm. Shippen, Benjamin Chew, Edward Shippen, Thomas Willing, John Redman, John Penn, John Lawrence, Richard Penn, Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Powell, William White, James Tilghman, Robert Morris, Francis Hopkinſon, George Clymer, James Williſon and Alexander Willcox.

Thoſe placed in their room, excluſive of *ſtate-officers*, and *miniſters* of the *goſpel* of different denominations, who were complimented with ſeats *ex officio* (in order to gild the pill, and make the nauſeous infraction of *religious liberty* go down more eaſily) were—

Benjamin Franklin, William Shippen, Frederick Muhlenberg, James Searle, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans, Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouſe, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Samuel Morris, ſen. George Bryan, Thomas Bond and James Hutchinſon—

Among thoſe, Dr. Franklin never qualified as a truſtee under the *act* in queſtion, and it is believed hath not forgot his *firſt love*—namely the *college*, *academy* and *charitable ſchool* of Philadelphia, for the ſake of a *new miſtreſs*—the *univerſity* of *Pennſylvania*, inſtituted on the ruins of the other. Sundry others, of the moſt reſpectable of thoſe *new truſtees*, have long ſince withdrawn from the buſineſs; and of the remainder, if the aſſembly of that day could ſee any thing in them, that could give them a preference to the *old truſtees* in the direction of a *ſeminary*, for *ſtate purpoſes* and at the ſtate expence, this could furniſh no plea (far leſs any *legal* right) to deprive them of their *private property*, or of the benefactions of pious individuals, committed to their truſt and direction; amounting in the whole, as might eaſily be made appear, to the value of at leaſt, from THIRTY to FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, in *lands*, *buildings*, *libraries*, *philoſophical apparatus*, *ſpecialties* and other legal property; all which, on the *diſſolution* of the ſeminary and charter ought to have reverted to the original founders and donors, or their heirs.—This is particularly the caſe in reſpect to *three thouſand acres of land* called the *manor of Perkeſſie*, in Bucks County; which certainly, for theſe, eight years paſt, ought to have been *reveſted* in the heirs of the worthy Donor, the Honorable *Thomas Penn*, Eſq. from the expreſs tenor of the grant, which is as follows, viz.

" That in caſe the rents and profits of the hereby grant- " ed premiſes ſhall not be diſpoſed of, as the ſame ſhall " ariſe and come in, for the *pious and charitable uſes and* " *purpoſes*, for which the ſaid truſtees are incorporated; " or *in caſe the ſaid* CORPORATION *ſhall be diſſolved*; or in " caſe the ſaid truſtees and their ſucceſſors ſhall not edu- " cate two perſons of the nomination of the ſaid *Thomas* " *Penn*, his heirs and aſſigns, (here follows a long proviſion for educating ſome *poor children*, and alſo cloathing and maintaining one or more of them, at the rate of 25l. per annum and no more, in proportion to every hundred pounds of rent) " then in all and every, or in " any one or more of the ſaid caſes, theſe preſents and " the grant hereby made and every matter and thing " herein contained *ſhall ceaſe determine and become abſolutely* " *null and void*, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, as

" if the ſame had never been made, granted or created, theſe " preſents, or any thing herein contained, to the contrary there- " of in any wiſe notwithſtanding; and thereupon all and ſin- " gular the hereby granted premiſes with the appurtenances, " ſhall *revert and return to the ſaid* THOMAS PENN, *his heirs and* " *aſſigns, as of his and their former eſtate.*"

It was likewiſe a ſolemn engagement on the part of the Truſtees of the College, under their ſeal and authority, that the monies collected in England, Carolina, &c. ſhould be preſerved as a capital, and only the intereſt thereof, or the rents of lands and other real eſtate purchaſed therewith, ſhould be uſed and applied in carrying on the purpoſes of the inſtitution. But the preſent truſtees, it is ſaid, have greatly diminiſhed that capital, beſides the immenſe property given to them by the ſtate.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, March 19.

In New-Hampſhire, in the choice of a firſt magiſtrate, the citizens appear much divided: The papers by the laſt mails furniſh us with the following liſt: For Preſident, in Concord, for Hon. Mr. Langdon, 107; Peter Greene, Eſq; 353 Preſident Sullivan, 3. In Londonderry, Mr. Langdon, 103; Matthew Thorton, Eſq; 5; Samuel Livermore, Eſq; 3; Preſident Sullivan, 1. In Kingſton, Judge Bartlett, 36; Preſident Sullivan, 3. Notwithſtanding our regret at thus ſeeing the patriotic Preſident of our ſiſter ſtate neglected, we feel it alleviated in obſerving that the more fortunate candidate is alſo a ſtaunch fœderaliſt.

In a very ſtriking manner Mr. Thomas (of New-Durham, in New-Hampſhire) and his family have been marked out by fate, as the peculiar objects of deſtruction: He himſelf is now confined in the gaol at Dover, for the murder of his benefactor, the worthy Captain Down---Soon after this event, his houſe caught on fire, while his wife was abſent from it, on a viſit to him in gaol, and four of his children periſhed in the flames: To this chain of calamities we add, on the authority of a Portſmouth paper of laſt week, " That as Mrs. Thomas was returning in a ſleigh from Dover to New-Durham---probably to view the ſad remains of her earthly reſidence, and to ſhed a tear over her departed children---the horſes took fright, and, running againſt another ſleigh, the tongue came with ſuch force againſt the unhappy woman's ſide, as to break three of her ribs; and it was with the greateſt difficulty ſhe eſcaped being torn to pieces."

Sailed from Marblehead laſt Saturday, for the Grand Banks, a fleet of nearly 40 ſail of fiſhermen.---Succeſs attend them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated February 24, 1788.

" Our governor has expreſſed quite different ſentiments reſpecting the new conſtitution, ſince its adoption by your ſtate. Although the majority was made, yet the ſpeeches of ſome of the minority after its adoption has gained more proſelytes to fœderaliſm here, than if the majority had been much larger, and the Convention had diſſolved with any animoſity. Our politicians are much pleaſed with the candor and liberality with which the important matter was diſcuſſed; and the little appearance of party diſcovered by your minority has cauſed many worthy characters here to view the matter in quite a different light, and I believe from quite a large majority againſt the conſtitution, we can now boaſt of at leaſt equal numbers, and the ſuperior excellence of the new plan cannot help forcing conviction on the minds of many more good men.----Moſt of thoſe now oppoſed to it, are perſons whoſe eſtates are much involved, by owing large Britiſh debts, which they think muſt be paid when we have a fœderal head: But as Governor Randolph now ſpeaks in favor of it, and as he has much influence, I am confident that it will not only be adopted, but by a very reſpectable majority. North-Carolina follows of courſe."

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Capt. Buck, in the ſloop Charlotte, from this port, arrived at Naſſau, New-Providence, the latter end of laſt month, in diſtreſs, after a tedious paſſage of 30 days, being the greateſt part of the time in heavy gales of wind; he was treated with politeneſs and humanity by the Britiſh government there, and permitted to land his cargo to refit; the men of war and revenue cutters had taken ſeveral veſſels, on a ſuppoſition of illicit trade, among which were the ſchooner St. John, belonging to St. John's, New-Brunſwick, and a ſloop from St. Auguſtine, with 12000 dollars on board. American pork ſold for 18 dollars per barrel, and flour for ſeven.

Monday morning arrived the ſloop Dolphin, of Poughkeepſie, Allexander Biſſet, maſter, from St. Croix; Captain Biſſet left Curracoa the 4th of November laſt for this port; he came on the coaſt the latter end of December, and continued beating to windward in heavy gales to the 16th of January, when being ſhort of proviſions, and no proſpect of getting into port, he bore away for the Weſt-Indies and made St. Croix. While he was on the coaſt, he relates, that on the 3d of January, in the latitude of 40, long. 74, he ſaw a yellow ſided ſloop founder, about half a league from him, and all on board periſhed. On the 12th of January in a heavy gale from W. N. W. he paſſed by the wreck of a brig, which was all under but her top-maſts, and no perſon to be ſeen. We are requeſted by him to mention the generous and humane treatment he experienced from Captain John Aſkew, in the ſhip Dolphin, of Salem, then 8 days out, bound for the Iſle of France, who, on the 6th of January, took a great deal of pains to furniſh Captain Biſſet with ſome proviſions, of which he ſtood in great need. The ſloop while on the coaſt ſuſtained much damage; and had the mate (whoſe name is Crane) waſhed overboard and loſt on the 12th of January.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the *Philadelphia Contributionſhip* for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 14th day of April next, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. §

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th inſt. a likely dark coloured GREY MARE, about 14½ hands high, between ſeven and eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within two months from the date hereof. †

March 26, 1788. JAMES SMITH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame. SAMUEL SHAW.

IMPORTED, and for SALE, by
COXE *and* FRAZIER,

Oppoſite the BANK,

HALF bleached ſeven eighths Iriſh linens, fine and coarſe Holland linens, and Harlaem jeans, fuſtians, jeans, queen cords, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſiery, ſome ſtationary, coarſe boulting cloths, Dutch lace and fans, ſhalloons, durants, moreens of various colours, nails, ſheet copper, ſheathing paper, copper nails, a parcel of good muſquets and accoutrements very cheap, common and fine indigo, very good and cheap claret, in bottles, old Barbadoes ſpirit in butts, congo and common green tea, China plates, bowls, cups and ſaucers, logwood, mahogany, lignumvitæ.---A ſhip's boat and pumps.---Alſo to rent the Houſe in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by them---and the Houſe in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, lately occupied by Mr. Gotteer.

IMPORTED this day, the 15th of March, in the Convention, Captain Jones, from London,

BY ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets,

A FRESH and large ſupply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, compleatly aſſorted, whith he will ſell at a very moderate advance from the firſt coſt, and with liberal allowance to wholeſale purchaſers.

A quantity of pure olive ſallad oyl, ſolely for table uſe, by the gallon or bottle.

Beſt Engliſh refined ſalt petre, by the barrel, hundred, or leſs quantity.

The fineſt Iſinglaſs, for refining of wine, beer, or cyder.

A few cakes of portable ſoup, ſo uſeful, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for all travellers, by land or ſea.

A quantity of hatter's galls, red tartar, crude antimony, litharge and red lead, by the hundred, or under.

Aſſorted boxes of the famed Reeves's patent colours, ſo ſingularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellency in miniature drawing, and holding their fine teints and ſhades.

Sets of ſoft crayons, crayon pencils, carmine, drop lake, camel-hair pencils, ſliding black lead patent pencils, indian ink, &c. &c.

A few bottles of genuine copel varniſh, patent yellow, Pruſſian blue, gold and ſilver leaf, tin foil, aſſorted colours in ſhells, &c.

Doctor Prieſtly's glaſs apparatus for making chalybeate water, and impregnating liquors with fixed air.

Ornamental blue and white apothecaries' ſhop furniture, for ſyrups, conſerves, unguents, pills, &c. compleat.

Sets of glaſs furniture, with all other neceſſaries and utenſils for the perfect diſpoſing and fixing of regular diſpenſaries.

BIRDSBOROUGH ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 22d day of April next, and the following days, until the whole is ſold,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue,

At the Court-houſe in the borough of READING,

THE following real ESTATES, late of MARK BIRD, Eſq; ſituate for the moſt part in the townſhips of Union, Amity and Robinſon, in the county of Berks, and partly in Nantmill, in Cheſter county, viz.

1ſt. Hopewell Furnace (and the lands therewith allotted) diſtant by the preſent road about five miles from Birdſborough Forges, containing 4338 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways; 800 or 900 acres the timber on which has never been cut, 200 or 300 acres of ſecond growth timber, now fit for cutting, having more on it than ever. The remainder is chiefly ſecond growth cheſnut timber, in a very thriving ſtate. It is thought there is timber enough on the whole tract to ſerve the furnace for ſix blaſts, 800 or 900 tons each blaſt, and by the time theſe are out, it will afford a conſiderable quantity of timber from the young growth now coming forward, ſufficient to ſupply the furnace for a number of years; there are between 50 and 60 acres of good watered meadow made, which may be encreaſed to 90 acres at a ſmall expence. Alſo, an excellent young bearing orchard of about 250 apple trees of the beſt fruit, with a ſufficient number of houſes to accommodate the workmen. The mines appertinent to this furnace, one whereof is ſituated in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two and an half miles from the furnace, which has ſupplied the furnace 17 years paſt, having now as good an appearance as ever, the vein or body of ore being 50 or 60 feet wide, contains 160 acres of land, being a valuable farm. The other is near Jones's, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, adjoining to Warwick minehole, of excellent quality, and to all appearances a large quantity of ore, diſtant from the furnace about four miles and an half, containing 40 acres of choice woodland.

2d. A meſſuage plantation and tract of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing near 200 acres, bounding on Birdſborough farm and Moſes Robinſon's place; being an exceeding good farm, with valuable improvements.

3d. A tract of land whereon Michael Baird dwells, in the rear of the laſt tract, containing about 150 acres, on which are erected a log dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn; there are about ſix acres of watered meadow, and an orchard of about 100 apple trees; about 90 acres of the land are cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of timber on it.

4th. A tract called George Keppart's place, containing 187 acres, chiefly woodland, having only about 20 acres cleared, of which about three acres are watered meadow, and four acres more may be eaſily made; two thirds of this tract is arable land; there are alſo a log dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a good ſpring convenient to the improvements.

5th. Calhoun's place, containing about 150 acres and allowance; there is a log dwelling-houſe, five acres of watered meadow, about thirty cleared, and a good ſpring on it.

6th. Bateman's place, containing 167 and a quarter acres of land and allowance, about four acres of watered meadow are made, and about twenty cleared, with a good ſpring and log houſe on it.

7th. John White's place, containing 216 acres and allowance, about ſeven acres watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a ſmall orchard, and a log dwelling-houſe and barn thereon, and a good ſpring.

8th. Benjamin William's place, has 200 acres and allowance, 10 acres of watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a good orchard, with log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring.

9th. A tract of unimproved well timbered land, at the head of Iſrael Robinſon's place, containing about 100 acres; very little of the timber having been cut.

Alſo, ſeveral other tracts of land, near or adjoining to the foregoing lands.

About 3000 cords of wood are cut ready for coaling, and will be ſold at the ſame time.

Thomas Lightfoot, of Uwchland, is now employed in making a correct draft of the premiſes, with their ſubdiviſions. And William Hays, of Birdſborough, will attend to ſhew the lines to any perſon deſirous of viewing them; the draft will be produced at the time and place of ſale.

One fifth part of the purchaſe money will be expected within three months after the ſale, and the remainder in yearly payments with intereſt, in proportions to be fixed at the time of ſale.

Philad. March 20, 1788. JOHN NIXON.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory Brick Houſe, and three ſtory back buildings, pleaſantly ſituated in Arch, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Alſo one other three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Vine-ſtreet, between the aforeſaid ſtreets. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, March 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and in the ſquare between Race and Arch-ſtreets (near to Cherry-alley) in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſteeet 22 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches; bounded eaſtward with ſaid Fourth-ſtreet, weſtward with Thomas Gueſt's ground, northward with John Thompſon's ground, and ſouthward by Thomas Sugar's lot.

No. 2. A Frame Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, adjoining to the above deſcribed Meſſuage and Lot, containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches, adjoining the above houſe and lot (both lots are clear of ground-rent.) Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Andrew Meſſerimith, deceaſed, to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Water Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of King or (Water) ſtreet, near the corner of Market or (High) ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet (be the ſame more or leſs) and in depth extending from ſaid Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by Water-ſtreet, northward by Stephen Carmack's ground, and ſouthward by ground of Joſeph Donaldſon, with a Wharff and Stores thereon erected; ſubject to a ground rent of per annum: Taken in execution as the property of Richard Maſon, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Cooper's Shop, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, (diſtinguiſhed in a certain plan, No. 3) ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, at a place called Point Pleaſant, on the river Delaware, containing 25 feet front on the ſaid river, and in depth 200 feet; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Maſters, deceaſed, northward by ground allotted to Thomas Tyſon, and ſouthward by Eſther Tyſon's ground (excepting thereout the ſtreet or way) ſubject to Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Richard Tyſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 188 acres of good Land, with two good Houſes, one of ſtone, a Barn and Stables, with a good Orchard and good ſpring of water, ſome watered meadow, and more may be made; the place where formerly Samuel Picken lived, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, running along Brandywine creek, where there may be a mill built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to Samuel White, adjoining the ſame. For terms enquire of WILLIAM CLINGAN, Eſquire, living on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near Caleb Way's tavern, or of DUNCAN LEECH, Philadelphia, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

April 1, 1788. †

BROKE into an encloſure at Buſh-hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire, ſome time laſt fall, a large BLACK HORSE; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, to prevent his being ſold to pay the charges. Enquire on the premiſes, of †

March 27, 1788. JOHN SHORT.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Sheward, in Weſt Bradford, four Meſſuages and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 330 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Hill, Eſquire, Stephen Harlen, James Brown and others; there is a large quantity of good watered meadow, a good ſtone houſe, malt houſe, &c. on ſaid premiſes. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of ſaid Sheward, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New Garden, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Sharp, Thompſon Parker and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Benjamin Sharp, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Paper-Mill and 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Evan Jones and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Griſt Mill and Saw Mill, and 100 acres of Land, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Carſon, Benjamin M'Clure and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Henry Sheradin, and to be ſold, by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one Moiety or half Part of a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, containing 214 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Richard Downing, and Co. and lands late of Samuel Holliday and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by §

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

On Saturday last the Hon. the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth adjourned until the First Tuesday in September next.

The freedom of the human mind in its various operations is exemplified on no subject in a greater degree than in its reflexions and opinions on matters of government. The wise and good have been more dissentient on political topics, than on any other which have exercised their understandings, or excited their honest feelings. Hence the variety of opinion on the proposed constitution ought not to surprize us, nor, indeed, should we even regret a diversity of sentiment, that will ensure our safety, if regulated by reason, integrity and moderation. We see and feel the indispensible necessity of union among the states. We know, too, that our present articles of confederation are faulty on some important points, and do not extend to many others which are requisite to the existence and administration of government. Let not then a too excessive jealousy prevent *a trial* of the proposed plan. Amendments have been proposed in the way the constitution points out. The most jealous friends of liberty in America have acquiesced with a frank and noble spirit in the adoption of the government, when they found amendments were to be recommended to the first assembly of the states under the new constitution. They saw that the edifice contained many valuable materials, judiciously combined, and tho' they were of opinion that it was not perfect, yet they thought it more easy and more safe *to attempt to complete this*, than to overturn the whole, and attempt to build one anew. We know, without doubt, that this constitution is a well intended attempt of men, many of whom possessed our sincerest affections and highest esteem before the revolution, and who possessed them afterwards. If we were to form a list of characters to whom America owes in the most eminent degree her freedom and independence, omitting the worthies of whom Providence has been pleased to deprive us, we shall find a great proportion of them on the list of the Convention, and a great part of the others may be counted among the friends and supporters of the constitution. Let us not then suppose that these men could combine *to cheat* their country of Property---Liberty---and all Happiness. 'Tis too unkind, too harsh a suggestion. It cannot be agreeable to a just and grateful people, that the yet tender wounds of patriot valour should be excoriated by the *brand* of traiterous conspiracy.

'Tis said by the votaries of *the divinity of Kings*, that we have chosen forms of government which cannot be administered. Let us take care that we do not become melancholy examples, by which the *supposed* truth of their assertions may be apparently established. Republics, we trust in Heaven, can be energetic, wise and upright. Yet we must candidly acknowledge, that *it yet remains* for America to establish, by her example, the truth of this position. Hitherto our governments have wounded our best feelings, by their alternate want of efficiency, honesty and wisdom. Mark well, then, ye patriot members of the State Conventions, the present condition of things, and consider, before you throw away the opportunities of this your day, the future prospects of your country.

We are informed from good authority, that petitions are circulating in the vicinity of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, praying for a further emission of PAPER MONEY, to be made a LEGAL TENDER. Tho' the adjournment of the Legislature till September renders it impossible that these petitions can be even presented, yet there is no doubt but that they would receive a negative from every member of the House. The present emission, though but 100,000l. is out, and it is not a tender, is depreciated 30 per cent. We cannot but remark, that this depraved or unwise measure is adopted in a county, wherein the new constitution of federal government is more opposed than in any other part of Pennsylvania. This is a fact worthy the notice of both the friends and enemies of the constitution. The prayer of every wise and good American should be----FROM THE EVILS AND TEMPTATIONS OF PAPER MONEY, GOOD LORD DELIVER US.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, to a gentleman in this town, dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 28, 1788.

"The candid and conciliatory behaviour of your minority places them in a more favourable point of view than the debates of the Convention gave room to expect, and sufficiently shews the good effects which were produced by a full and fair discussion of the subject.

"The adoption of the constitution in Massachusetts, will, I presume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination upon it in those states where the question is yet to be agitated.

"No person can, at this moment, pretend to say what WILL be its fate here; but from what I can collect, I have no doubt of its being accepted."

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN the postscript to the hon. Judge Bryan's first letter, published in your last Gazette, it is asserted that Mr. Ellicott had declared that the *proposed new confederal government* would certainly be rejected by the state of Maryland.----The hon. Mr. Bryan must have been misinformed on this occasion; for Mr. Ellicott has constantly given it as his opinion, that there was an equal chance of its adoption.

QUERIES to the Honorable G----E B---N, *Esquire, one of the J----s of the S-----e C---t of Pennsylvania.*

DO you *conscientiously* believe, that the friends of the federal Constitution *here* consider the adjournment of the New-Hampshire Convention as *fatal* to the business, as you have asserted in your letter to Mr. John Ralston?

Which of our members of the General Convention are apologizing for their conduct?

Has the President of the Boston Convention, Mr. Hancock, *really* written to our Assembly, desiring this state would adopt amendments similar to those proposed there, when he knew that our Convention had risen, and existed no more?

Are Gen. Washington, the President Franklin, the Vice-President, the Supreme Judges, and the majority of our Council, two thirds of our State Convention, and two thirds of our Assembly, really CONSPIRATORS, as you have termed them?

Were you not sworn, when you took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, to make known to some proper officer all CONSPIRACIES which you should thereafter know?---and if you know these men to be CONSPIRATORS, why do you not discharge your *conscience* and your *duty?*

Do you really believe the friends of the federal government have seduced the Post-Office to stop all news-papers from state to state?

Do you really believe that the dissent of the Pennsylvania minority did not reach Boston till after their Convention rose?

Do you really believe the disturbances at Carlisle, which were subsequent to the rising of our Convention, were known in Boston while their Convention was sitting, when you assert that the dissent of the minority of our Convention was not received before their Convention rose?

Did you really believe, Sir, when you wrote that TISSUE OF TRUTHS to Mr. Ralston, that the lying tongue was but for a moment?

Do you admire or esteem the present rulers of Rhode-Island, that you so often mention the part that state has acted on the present occasion?

Did you think Mr. Ralston was unacquainted with facts which had happened in Carlisle in October and December, that you thought it necessary to write him an account of them?

Why did you advise delay in the case of the Carlisle disturbances, if you thought those honest men were opposing *Conspirators?* You should have told the Chief Justice that it was a lawful attack upon a set of abettors of a conspiracy, and you should have "*labored him*" to apprehend those Conspirators.

Is it not strange that the Conspirators should write letters to the Chief Justice, and is it not passing strange that you, Mr. J ----e B---n, should not issue your precept to apprehend all the parties to such a correspondence?

Who do you mean by "*the common people*," in a free and *equal* government, Mr. J-----e B---n?

Do you really believe the sentiments of the Quakers on the subject of the new Constitution are generally changed---and what are the places at which you commonly meet *the solid Quakers?*

Do you really believe, Sir, that the legislature of Massachusetts "*contrived*" excessive taxes, to compel the New England states to receive a system of government which was not even thought of?

Do you really believe 1000 men, or one third of the number, were ever in arms at Carlisle?

How could you, a justice of the peace throughout the commonwealth, and a judge of the highest criminal court of Pennsylvania, recite this deplorable event, without one expression of regret for the distraction of your country?

Do long standing debts unpaid, part of which are spunged by the act of limitation, entitle a man to reflect on the bankruptcy of his fellow citizens?

Were you not a b--k---t trader before you were a J---e?

Are not all the wealthiest merchants, as well as the unfortunate, decidedly in favor of the federal constitution?

Though Mr. Morris is a decided friend to the federal constitution, has he not been absent from the state ever since its adoption, so as to prevent him from using any influence?

Have not many uninterested in the Bank, and many who have been engaged in the several contests with it, been decided in favor of the federal constitution, and do you not know this to be the case?

Do not parts of your letters tend to foment insurrection in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in particular, and in the United States in general?

Art thou *an officer of peace?* doest thou these things?

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

To G. B——N, *Esquire.*

YOU have, for a long period past, been suspected as the cause of the disturbances and opposition that have taken place, in consequence of the ratification of the fœderal government by the state of Pennsylvania; but it was believed you would act with too much caution to suffer yourself to be detected, and thereby expose yourself to the resentments of a people, whom you had so much injured and abused. But, quos Deus vult purdere, prius dementat----a discovery has fortunately been made of your nefarious correspondence, which appears (in Hall and Sellers's last Gazette) in all its glaring turpitude and infamy.

What palliation of your conduct can you offer for sowing the seeds of sedition through the state, which you fondly imagined would ripen into anarchy and civil war? Should such an event take place, you perhaps might expect "to ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm"---but you would find yourself mistaken---all your artifice would be but a feeble protection against the resentment of an exasperated people, and you would probably become the first sacrifice at the shrine of popular discord.

You have been busily employed in fomenting that very spirit in the community, which, as a judge, it is your duty to repress and to punish---in promoting dissention and dissatisfaction, instead of mutual harmony and confidence---and lessening the authority of the government and alienating the hearts of the people.

I know no language too strong to express the malevolence of your disposition, in daring to violate the names of the most respectable characters on the continent, and calling them a band of Conspirators.----Men, who from the most pure and patriotic motives abandoned their private pursuits and their domestic endearments, in order to devote their time to the formation of a government better calculated for the wants and weakness of our country---a government, which has already been approved of by a majority of the people, and which has been contemplated in Europe, as a monument of political virtue and wisdom.

But you have not confined yourself to raising jealousies and distrust among the people.---You have dared to attack the commercial characters of the city, and boldly asserted that they are influenced in their politics by the deranged state of their affairs.---You have declared them bankrupt traders, who would not have supported the fœderal government, but from an expectation of bettering their fortunes by enjoying an exclusive carrying trade, under the operation of the new system.

What must be the opinion of foreigners, concerning the solidity of our merchants, when they find one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania asserting, that they are in a bankrupt state?

You ought to have nerves of adamant, to meet the resentment that must naturally arise in the minds of so large and respectable a class of the community, whose credit is their best support, and which you basely and wantonly attempt to deprive them of. The very object, the desire of which you attribute to them as a criminal inducement, has long been the ardent wish of every good citizen who loves his country, to see her in a situation to attain. Instead of which, you wish us to continue to view, with unavailing sorrow, the commerce of our country the devoted means of enriching foreign nations, whose partial restrictions have excluded us from enjoying any participation of their trade, in return.

What must the carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, and the numerous train of artificers dependant on the various branches of shipbuilding, think of a man, who would doom such useful and meritorious citizens to poverty and wretchedness, in order to keep the country in shackles to a party, to which he has attached himself. These very men are now emigrating to other countries, to gain a subsistance for themselves and families, and, instead of commiserating their misfortunes, and the necessities of the times which compel them to expatriate themselves, you deem it criminal to support a system, which can alone give them bread.

It is well known that you support a constant correspondence with incendiaries in every county in the state, who retail your seditious publications through their respective districts, tending to delude the people with false and abusive representations, and dealing out invectives and scurrilous insinuations against the first characters in the union. A practice so subversive of the peace and first principles of society must meet with the execration of every honest man.

But you are careless of such considerations. You have long aimed at acquiring fame, though, like the fellow that fired the temple of Diana, you can only do it by kindling the flames of civil dissension in the bowels of your country.

It was remarked in a season of general felicity, when brighter prospects opened on us, from the adoption of the fœderal government in this state, that you became downcast and disconsolate. The dæmon of disappointed ambition governed you, you derived fresh torments from the happiness which your fellow-citizens seemed to enjoy.

Your pale and haggard looks expressed a consciousness of guilty designs:---But, fortunately for mankind, your mind, however fruitful in mischief, and possessed by malice and misanthropy, can never keep pace with the hideous obliquity of your heart.

If that spirit existed in the government, which is becoming the dignity of a great people, a punishment would long since have awaited you, as a bold seditious writer, who has never felt remorse for the injuries he has committed, or been under any restraint from a regard to virtue, humanity, or his country.

A CITIZEN.

From the Maryland Journal of February 29.

To the WORKING PEOPLE *of* MARYLAND.

IT seems unreasonable to desire from any body more than can be got. Our Congress, and their children, must fare like us and ours:---The members can give us no greater security; and I think we need not fear to eat, when our cooks eat of the same dish.

Being sent for our welfare, if the Congress should foolishly attempt to hurt us, we shall be no more bound than we were to King George, after he broke our charters; and if one be hurt, all must feel the stroke. Virginia and Massachusetts will watch each other; the small states will watch the large ones in one house, and be watched by them in the other, which will occasion the wisest and best men to be every were chosen to the honorable stations in Congress, and knowledge and virtue to be every where studied in education: For men are not so corrupt by nature, as some think; the good will strive for honorable, as others do for profitable stations; and by creating honorable stations, we give nothing away, since any of us, by merit, may attain them.

As we may have just what army we please, we will have a small one, to shew our youth, by turns, the art of war; because, when people are ready to fight, they are seldom abused. The militia are to *execute the laws*, to *suppress insurrections*, and to *repel invasions:* But I dont think they will cut their own throats, or enslave their children, at the order of any man.

We common people are more properly citizens of *America* than of any *particular state*. Very many of our sort die in different parts from where they were born; and the constitution ordains, that wheresoever we may find land for our children, there we shall also find exactly the same general liberty we left. Taxes, too, are to be every where equal. I allow that men, seeking power and profit, may wish to keep opportunities of that sort, in the state governments where they live; but I must think the general government, so far as it goes, better for the majority of the people, who want land for their children.

The interest of money here, is said to be 25 *per cent.* No man can afford to borrow at that rate, to pay debts contracted at 6 *per cent.* To save bread for his children, he had better go to jail. Were the land, which maintains children, now seized and sold, the few monied men here would get it all, for a little indeed; because in Europe, where money is so plenty that the highest interest is 5 *per cent.* the people there say, that we make bad laws, and too many of them, and they cannot trust themselves, or their money, among us, though they are pinched for land there. I think the Constitution will heal this grievous sore, and enable us to borrow money in other countries, on reasonable terms, to pay workmen for improving our lands and houses, that we may make the better crops.

Taxes on imported goods, which the Congress will lay, can distress none but the rich, who cannot sleep if a feather be wrong in their beds. We shall be freed from tax-gatherers: And I should be sorry, my fellow-citizens, if the threads in your garments being somewhat larger might *distress* such men as you, who lately, being poorly clad, and directed by a Man so plain that almost all his family wear homespun, rescued your children from the tyranny and the high-dressed armies of a great King.

February 27, 1788. SIDNEY.

On Monday, the 24th of March, departed this life, in Chester county, the Reverend THOMAS JONES, in the 87th year of his age. The Thursday following his remains were interred in the Baptist burial ground at *Tredyffrin*, attended by a large and respectable concourse of people, on which occasion a pathetic discourse was delivered from *Matthew* 24. 44. by the Reverend JOHN BOGGS, of New-Castle county. This truly venerable Man and FATHER in the Gospel Ministry, having discharged with fidelity and reputation the several duties both of private and public life through such a long series of years, and sustaining with Christian patience and becoming resignation the affliction of a very tedious illness, finally rested from his labours, in confident assurance of a blissful immortality, discovering to the last that he partook of those divine consolations, which are but seldom experienced to such an high degree, even by Those who sleep in Jesus.----- "Do we demand a Test,

A Test, at once, infallible, and short,
Of REAL Greatness? That Man GREATLY lives,
Who, when he dies, with Joy BREATHES out his Soul to GOD."

*** The MEMBERS of the SOCIETY for the relief of poor distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are desired to attend a *quarterly meeting* at the usual place in Lodge alley, on *Monday*, Aril 7th, 1788, at seven o'clock in the evening.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a House in this City,

A VALUABLE House and Lot in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, in the state of New-Jersey, on the old York road and a cross road leading to Flemington and Princeton, about a mile above Ringo's old tavern, where there has been a store kept for many years, and is occupied as such at present. It is a very good stand for a house-carpenter, bricklayer, wheel-wright or shoemaker, also an excellent stand for carrying on the Pot-ash business; the house has four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen and smoke-house, a good barn and stable, and a never failing well of water at the door, also a young apple orchard of 100 trees of the best grafted fruit, a peach orchard, and a large garden; the lot contains between 10 and 11 acres of good land, 8 of which are in timothy and clover grass, the remainder woodland; it is very convenient to three places of worship, it joins a Dutch Presbyterian meeting-house, within one mile of an English Presbyterian meeting, and half a mile of a Church of England: For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. REBECCA TERRY, in Front-street, four doors from Race-street, in Philadelphia, or the Reverend Mr. FRAZER, living near the premises. †

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle-ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. † WILLIAM BISPHAM.

April 1, 1788.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher,

BUENOS AIRES Spanish dry Hides, superior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millstones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindstones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Bristol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, black Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Castor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and British ditto, by the package. Together with a general assortment of European and East-India goods, as usual. ‡ 8 w.

Just imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be sold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A neat assortment of Looking Glasses,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dressing, box, and swinging Glasses, &c. of the newest fashions, and at the lowest prices. 6 w.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, containing 94 acres and 23 perches, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Stephen Beakes, George Garret and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate late of William Garret, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the third day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Cain, containing 100 acres more or less, bounded by lands of John Connell, William Kennedy and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Andrew Patton, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the fourth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield, containing 120 acres more or less, bounded by lands of John Truman and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of William Cowan, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the seventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the township of Londonderry, containing 92¼ acres more or less, bounded by lands of Joseph Pennock, a road leading to New-Castle, and others. Taken in execution, as the estate of Charles Allen, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Joseph Speer, on the premises, in the township of West Marlborough, on Tuesday, the eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four Messuages or Tenements and 300 acres of extraordinary good Land, bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen and others, situate in said township. The whole seized, and taken in execution, as the estate of said Speer, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, March 15, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the ninth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Fallowfield, containing 130 acres more or less, bounded by lands of William Moode, Hugh Jordan and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of John Filson, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, situate in Nether-Providence township, in the county aforesaid, within two miles of the borough of Chester, whereon are a good two story stone dwelling-house, frame kitchen and barn, a new stone milk-house with a granary over it, on a never failing spring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of several hundred bearing trees of different sorts of fruit, also about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the said premises a sufficient quantity of timber land and a most excellent quarry of freestone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elsewhere; late the estate of Isaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: seized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Kæffer, living in South-Carolina, some years ago sold to the subscriber a tract of land, for which he received some money, and a bond for £ 50. for which he was to deliver me a good title, but has never done it; I afterwards travelled to South-Carolina to see him, and get my title to the land; but being doubtful whether he could give me a title, I demanded him to deliver me the money and bond back, and keep his land; this he refused, but promised me a good title; I staid with him one night, and having a Rifle with me, he took a fancy to it, and promised to take it in part of pay when he should deliver the title; but before I awoke in the morning he was gone a hunting, and took my Rifle with him without leave, and I never saw him or the Rifle afterwards, for as winter was drawing near, I was obliged to come back to Philadelphia, without executing my business. Mean while a report was spread that he had no right to the land, and a neighbour of his got it surveyed for himself, so I have lost the land, money and rifle, and he retains the bond, dated in 1758 or 1759. I therefore forbid all persons taking an assignment of the same, as I will not pay it.

¶ GEORGE SHLICHER.

N. B. The said bond was published in the papers 20 years ago.
March 18, 1788.

DURHAM FURNACE.

THE subscriber, intending to carry on DURHAM IRON-WORKS the ensuing season, will have occasion to employ a number of Wood Cutters, Colliers and other labourers. Apply at said works to

March 1, 1788. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

BARLEY

WANTED BY

HARE and TWELLS. ‡

Montgomery county, Moreland township, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, not to take an assignment on a Promissory Note, to be paid in gold or silver, given by Henry Wilson, then of Chester county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaster county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as said note has been fully discharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unless compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

WAS brought to the subscriber's stable, at the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, the 10th of January last, a light bay HORSE, taken up by John Rinker, who had him cried through the market, and proved to be the property of Mr. Stokes, near Frankford. The said Stokes is desired to come, and pay the charges and keeping, otherwise he will be sold for the same at public vendue, at the Coffee-house, on the 12th day of April, 1788. † JACOB MYTENGER.

Philad. March 25, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th instant, a servant man, named JOHN YOUNG, is a very proud, conceited, talkative fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a reddish complexion, smooth faced, and has a scar under his right eye; speaks the German language; had on, and took with him, a brown blanketing coat, black cloth double breasted jacket, black cloth breeches, and a pair of striped trowsers, black stockings, and a good beaver hat, with a band and buckle. He pretends to understand the coopering business, and may perhaps seek employment in that way; and professes the Dutch straw-basket business. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and secures him in any goal in this state, or brings him home to his master, shall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN FITZWATER.

March 20, 1788.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for sale, at their store, the north side of Chesnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molasses,
New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in small barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of best Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Island Cheese,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Best Boston Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well seasoned Mahogany.

They also have a commodious House to let, in a good stand for boarders or business. 4 w.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 26th instant, a HORSE and MARE; the horse is a very dark roan or black mixt with a few white hairs, a small star in his forehead, and one white hind foot, carries well, a natural trotter, throws his fore feet out, has a switch tail, and carries it to the left side when moving, about 14 hands 3 inches high, coming 4 years old this grass. The other a dark grey mare, or called by some a grey roan, much clouded or dappled about the head, the toes of her hind hoofs much worn off by knocking against her fore shoes when taken away, carries a good head, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, coming 6 years old this spring, and a spirited creature. Whoever takes up said Horses, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, and returns the horses, or gives information where they may be found, shall have TEN POUNDS reward for each thief, and THREE POUNDS for each or either of the horses, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TEN-BROOK.

Alexandria, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, near Sherrerd's Ferry, Feb. 27, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, about the 20th of September last, a servant lad, named JOHN ROBESON, 16 years old, of small stature, fair complexion, short brown hair, much addicted to drinking, lying and stealing. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any goal, and reasonable charges, if brought home, by ‡ JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, the 7th of this inst. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, of a dark complexion, short black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horses and a Waggon, with some housholds goods and sundries, &c. it is supposed he is steering for Redstone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother settled at Redstone some years past. Whoever apprehends the said ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the subscriber, living in Salem, New-Jersey, shall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-House, which has been occupied as such for a number of years, situate in Birmingham township, Chester county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Also may be rented with the store, if required, a dwelling-house sufficient for a small family, and a good garden therewith. Any person desirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

EXTRACT from an act of Assembly, entituled "An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legislature of this state of June the first, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheless, That none of the aforesaid bills shall be redeemed, unless the same be produced to the Treasurer of this state on or before the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

On Wednesday, the ninth of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold by public vendue, if not sold before at private sale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same.

Also two convenient three story brick houses, one of them the south-west corner of Fourth and Sassafras or Race-street, which has lately been raised, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the first in Fourth-street, new and nearly finished. The lot on which both houses are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-street 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on said Sassafras-street 49 feet and an half; subject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be sold either separate or together, as may best suit the purchasers. The titles to both the land and houses are indisputable. For terms, at private sale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER. F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public sale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, situate in Blockley township, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joseph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, 255 perches, which affords a fall sufficient for a mill; there are on the premises a two story frame house, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and cart-house, a new brick kitchen two stories high, with a good spring-house adjoining, and several other outbuildings; 10 acres of orchard, with 360 bearing apple-trees, besides other fruit trees, such as cherry, pear, plumb and peach-trees, the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in several of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a large garden, with a variety of trees, and flowers, the land has been manured with lime. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and being so near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous situation for attending the market. One third of the purchase-money being paid down, a reasonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fisher, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Heidelberg township, in the county of Berks, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, on or before the 15th day of April next, as the subscribers will certainly take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with. All persons who have any demands against said estate may receive payment, by applying to the subscribers.

GEORGE WERHEIM,)
† JACOB KLOP,) Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leases,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending south-westerly about three miles, when the course of the lands turns from the south, and runs nearly due west. The northernmost waters of the Equinunk touch two of the southernmost lots. There is an ample quantity of grass and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, sugar maple, birch, ash, &c. The quality of these lands is in many instances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a short time be got to market on easy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Susquehannah, a stream of which rises in the western part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The distance from Easton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of most of the unimproved lands now offering for sale or lease, in being very near to thick settlements that lie eastward and southward of them, and in having the settlements on the Susquehannah in New-York and Pennsylvania, with that river itself, to defend them from the Indians, if any disturbances should take place. The twenty-three townships granted lately by New-York to Massachusetts lie on the north-west, and run nearly west of them to a great distance. As there is every reason to expect those townships will have several hundred families on them in the course of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Esq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jersey, GEORGE PALMER, Esq; Moore township, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Easton (who have actual surveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ctiM TENCH COXE,

Chesnut-street, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

THE subscriber informs the public in general, and his old customers in particular, that he has a large quantity of the choicest kinds of fruit trees, that he by 40 years practice and experience could produce; and having a large bearing orchard of all kinds, he has wholly omitted raising such kinds as he by experience finds to be long in bearing, and not as beneficial as some; and has divers times procured Cyons of the best kinds, he by enquiry and strict examination could produce; therefore the public may depend upon being supplied with the greatest quantity and assortment the country produces, by applying to RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. The time of planting will be from the 14th of March until the middle of April, or in the fall, from the middle of October, and so long as the weather permits. ¶

Uwchland Township, Chester county, between the Yellow Springs and the Turk's Head.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3019.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
PETER STEWART,
In Third-ſtreet, the fourth door below Market-ſtreet,

Grammatical Inſtitutes;

Or an eaſy INTRODUCTION to
Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar:
Deſigned for the uſe of Schools, and to lead young Gentlemen and Ladies into the knowledge of the firſt principles of the Engliſh language.
BY JOHN ASH, L. L. D.
With an APPENDIX; containing
I. The Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Inſtitutes.
III. Some uſeful Obſervations on the Ellipſis.
IV. Exerciſes of bad Engliſh.
V. Leſſons on the Engliſh Language.

To which are added SELECT LESSONS,
to inſtil juſt ſentiments of virtue into youth: And a collection of BOOKS, proper for young gentlemen and ladies, to ſhorten the path to knowledge,---Reviſed, corrected and enlarged.
To this PHILADELPHIA *edition* is now added, for the firſt time,

AN ESSAY on PUNCTUATION;
Being an abridgement of a celebrated performance, lately publiſhed in London, on that ſubject.
[PRICE 2*ſ. ſingle, and* 18*ſ. by the dozen.*]
From the CRITICAL REVIEW for June, 1785.
"AN eaſy, familiar, practical treatiſe on the ſubject of punctuation has been long wanted for the uſe of ſchools, and indeed for all perſons, who have any pretenſions to a liberal education. This elegant performance will amply ſupply the deficiency; and will not only afford the reader all neceſſary information, with reſpect to the ſtructure and diviſion of ſentences, but at the ſame time is happily calculated to elevate his ideas, to improve his taſte, and to furniſh him many beautiful ſentiments on moral and philoſophical ſubjects." *Philad. March* 29, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore

Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown, will ſet off from the above-ſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage-houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£1 10 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1 0 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,	15 0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,	5 0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1*ſ*3, nor more than 5*ſ*. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. The ſtages will commence running on Monday, the 17th inſtant. March 11, 1788.

Pencader, April 4, 1788.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle county, near the ſtage road leading from Chriſtiana bridge to the Head of Elk, 7 miles from the former and 5 from the latter.

The Plantation contains 500 acres, viz. 150 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow made and 50 more may be made, the remainder well timbered.

There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, 32 feet by 27, with a good cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair, with a pump of excellent water at the door, a pleaſant garden and two valuable orchards, one of apples, the other peaches, each containing about 200 trees.

A conſiderable part of the purchaſe will be taken in dry goods. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſaid farm, or to Mr. SAMUEL M'LENE, in Philadelphia, who has a draft of the premiſes. §
ISAAC LEWIS.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the *Philadelphia Contributionſhip* for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 14th day of April next, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. §

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had
VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.
N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

IMPORTED, and for SALE, by
COXE *and* FRAZIER,
Oppoſite the BANK,

HALF bleached ſeven eighths Iriſh linens, fine and coarſe Holland linens, and Harlaem jeans, fuſtians, jeans, queen cords, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſiery, ſome ſtationary, coarſe boulting cloths, Dutch lace and fans, ſhalloons, durants, moreens of various colours, nails, ſheet copper, ſheathing paper, copper nails, a parcel of good muſquets and accoutrements very cheap, common and fine indigo, very good and cheap claret, in bottles, old Barbadoes ſpirit in butts, congo and common green tea, China plates, bowls, cups and ſaucers, logwood, mahogany, lignumvitæ.---A ſhip's boat and pumps.---Alſo to rent the Houſe in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by them---and the Houſe in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, lately occupied by Mr. Gotteer.

IMPORTED this day, the 15th of March, in the Convention, Captain Jones, from London,
BY ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY,
In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets,

A FRESH and large ſupply of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, compleatly aſſorted, whith he will ſell at a very moderate advance from the firſt coſt, and with liberal allowance to wholeſale purchaſers.

A quantity of pure olive ſallad oyl, ſolely for table uſe, by the gallon or bottle.

Beſt Engliſh refined ſalt petre, by the barrel, hundred, or leſs quantity.

The fineſt Iſinglaſs, for refining of wine, beer, or cyder.

A few cakes of portable ſoup, ſo uſeful, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for all travellers, by land or ſea.

A quantity of hatter's galls, red tartar, crude antimony, litharge and red lead, by the hundred, or under.

Aſſorted boxes of the famed Reeves's patent colours, ſo ſingularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellency in miniature drawing, and holding their fine teints and ſhades.

Sets of ſoft crayons, crayon pencils, carmine, drop lake, camel-hair pencils, ſliding black lead patent pencils, indian ink, &c. &c.

A few bottles of genuine copel varniſh, patent yellow, Pruſſian blue, gold and ſilver leaf, tin foil, aſſorted colours in ſhells, &c.

Doctor Prieſtly's glaſs apparatus for making chalybeate water, and impregnating liquors with fixed air.

Ornamental blue and white apothecaries' ſhop furniture, for ſyrups, conſerves, unguents, pills, &c. compleat.

Sets of glaſs furniture, with all other neceſſaries and utenſil for the perfect diſpoſing and fixing of regular diſpenſaries.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a Houſe in this City,

A VALUABLE Houſe and Lot in the townſhip of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the old York road and a croſs road leading to Flemington and Princeton, about a mile above Ringo's old tavern, where there has been a ſtore kept for many years, and is occupied as ſuch at preſent. It is a very good ſtand for a houſe-carpenter, bricklayer, wheel-wright or ſhoemaker, alſo an excellent ſtand for carrying on the Pot-aſh buſineſs; the houſe has four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen and ſmoke-houſe, a good barn and ſtable, and a never failing well of water at the door, alſo a young apple orchard of 100 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, a peach orchard, and a large garden; the lot contains between 10 and 11 acres of good land, 8 of which are in timothy and clover graſs, the remainder woodland; it is very convenient to three places of worſhip, it joins a Dutch Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, within one mile of an Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting, and half a mile of a Church of England: For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. REBECCA TERRY, in Front-ſtreet, four doors from Race-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, or the Reverend Mr. FRAZER, living near the premiſes. †

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory Brick Houſe, and three ſtory back buildings, pleaſantly ſituated in Arch, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Alſo one other three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Vine-ſtreet, between the aforeſaid ſtreets. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame.
SAMUEL SHAW.

BROKE into an encloſure at Buſh-hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire, ſome time laſt fall, a large BLACK HORSE; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, to prevent his being ſold to pay the charges. Enquire on the premiſes, of †
March 27, 1788. JOHN SHORT.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and in the ſquare between Race and Arch-ſtreets (near to Cherry-alley) in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſteeet 22 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches; bounded eaſtward with ſaid Fourth-ſtreet, weſtward with Thomas Gueſt's ground, northward with John Thompſon's ground, and ſouthward by Thomas Sugar's lot.

No. 2. A Frame Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, adjoining to the above deſcribed Meſſuage and Lot, containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches, adjoining the above houſe and lot (both lots are clear of ground-rent.) Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John Andrew Meſſerſmith, deceaſed, to be ſold, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Water Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of King or (Water) ſtreet, near the corner of Market or (High) ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet (be the ſame more or leſs) and in depth extending from ſaid Water-ſtreet into the river Delaware; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by Water-ſtreet, northward by Stephen Carmack's ground, and ſouthward by ground of Joſeph Donaldſon, with a Wharff and Stores thereon erected; ſubject to a ground rent of per annum: Taken in execution as the property of Richard Maſon, and to be ſold, by
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Cooper's Shop, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, (diſtinguiſhed in a certain plan, No. 3) ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, at a place called Point Pleaſant, on the river Delaware, containing 25 feet front on the ſaid river, and in depth 200 feet; bounded eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Maſters, deceaſed, northward by ground allotted to Thomas Tyſon, and ſouthward by Eſther Tyſon's ground (excepting thereout the ſtreet or way) ſubject to
Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Richard Tyſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Sheward, in Weſt Bradford, four Meſſuages and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 330 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Hill, Eſquire, Stephen Harlen, James Brown and others; there is a large quantity of good watered meadow, a good ſtone houſe, malt houſe, &c. on ſaid premiſes. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of ſaid Sheward, and to be ſold, by §
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New Garden, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Widow Sharp, Thompſon Parker and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Benjamin Sharp, and to be ſold, by
§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 15th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Paper-Mill and 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Evan Jones and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by §
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Griſt Mill and Saw Mill, and 100 acres of Land, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Carſon, Benjamin M'Clure and others, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Henry Sheradin, and to be ſold, by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, March 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one Moiety or half Part of a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, containing 214 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Richard Downing, and Co. and lands late of Samuel Holliday and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by §
EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Salem, March 12, 1788.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 7th of this inſt. a certain man, named DAVID ARCHE, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age, a native of New-Jerſey, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, his cloaths uncertain, he took with him a pair of Horſes and a Waggon, with ſome houſhold goods and ſundries, &c. it is ſuppoſed he is ſteering for Redſtone, as he has taken his wife with him and a younger brother, and has a brother ſettled at Redſtone ſome years paſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ARCHE, and confines him in the goal of Philadelphia, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem, New-Jerſey, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by
‡ BENJAMIN CRIPPS, Sheriff.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 26.

"It is with pleasure I inform you that the subscription for building three ships is so far compleated, as that the subscribers have chosen a committee to conduct the building; and that preparations for carrying them on with vigor are now making at the ship-yards of Messrs. Clark, Rhodes and Hart, where they are to be built. The shares already subscribed are about forty, and many of the gentlemen who have made the first advances, have expressed their determination of advancing still more, should it be found to be necessary. This unequivocal proof of fœderalism, while it does honor to the cause that can boast such public spirited advocates, will be a great relief to a number of our industrious mechanics, whom the decline of commerce, arising from the imbecility of our national government, had deprived of employment, and reduced to want."

The (Connecticut) Landholder addresses his 12th number "to the Rhode-Island friends of paper money, tender acts and anti-fœderalism." "The sentiment (says this writer) that the permission of sin is the highest display of supreme wisdom, and a great blessing to the universe, is most successfully illustrated by the effects of your general policy. In point of magnitude, your little state bears much the same proportion to the united American empire, as this little world doth to the immense intelligent universe: And if the apostacy of man hath conveyed such solemn warning and instruction to the whole, as your councils have to every part of the union, no one will doubt the usefulness of Adam's fall. To silence such opposition as might be made to the new constitution, it was fit that public injustice should be exhibited in its greatest degree and most extreme effects. For this end, Heaven permitted your apostacy from all the principles of a good and just government. By your system we see unrighteousness in its *essence*, in its *effects*, and in its *native miseries*. The rogues of every other state blush at the exhibition, and say you have betrayed them by carrying the matter too far. The very naming your measures is a complete refutation of anti-fœderalism, paper money and tender acts; for no man chooses such company in argument. The great end for which your infatuation was permitted is now become complete. The whole union has seen and feared, and while history gives true information, no other people will ever repeat the studied proneness of fraud---you may again shew us the distorted features of injustice, but never in more lively colours or by more able hands than has been done already---As virtue and good government have derived all possible advantage from your experiment, and every other state thanks you for putting their own rogues and fools out of countenance, begin to have mercy on yourselves. * * * * * If you will not hear your own groans, nor feel the pangs of your own torture, it must continue until removed by a political annihilation."

Captain Thomas Webb, who arrived at Salem (Massachusetts) on the 23d ult. in 39 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that two days previous to his sailing, a packet arrived there in 29 days from France, and brought advice, that the English ministry had demanded of the French an entire demolition of the works carrying on at Cherburg: Which (as Louis XVI. was not disposed to comply) was expected to produce a speedy war. In consequence of this intelligence, the prices of European goods took an immediate rise in the island.

We learn from Philadelphia, that the landholders on both sides of the south line of this state, on the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna, have subscribed 1500 dollars, to lay out several roads from the settled parts of Pennsylvania to the mouth of Tioga, Ononquaga, the Cook-house, &c. and that the legislature has afforded them the sanction of a law, and granted them 1000l. in aid of their undertaking. We understand that their subscriptions will be kept open, and that in the course of the ensuing summer, all the country bounded on the the east by the Delaware, and on the north by the Pennsylvania and New-York line, will be intersected with good roads 33 feet wide, to the extent of more than 150 miles in their several courses, whereby the settlement of that valuable tract of country will be hastened and rendered very easy. Such measures on the part of this state are absolutely necessary to prevent our advantages being diverted from us.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

A correspondent, who professes himself a friend of decency, truth and reason, is a good deal surprized at that part of the letter of Judge Bryan, which declares, that the dissent of the minority of the Pennsylvania Convention did not reach Boston *till after* their convention rose.---How the Judge came to hazard that assertion he knows not, but the truth is, that the hon. Rufus King, Esq; tho' strongly in favour of the adoption of the proposed fœderal constitution, carried the reasons of dissent of the Pennsylvania minority to Boston, when he went to take his seat in the Massachusetts convention, and, with a frankness and candor that does him and the cause honor, gave the same to a printer, and procured it to be published before the convention took up the consideration of the constitution. This is the truth. Before gentlemen attempt to brand their fellow-citizens with the odious epithet of *Conspirators*, before they assert that their opponents have *secreted* a particular piece of important information, they should really be *better founded*. Mr. Bryan, as a judge of our three superior courts, and as a legal guardian of religion and learning, in his capacity of a trustee of the University, should be a man of candor, and should take pains to remove the improper impressions which this assertion may have made on the minds of those, who have opposed the new government from principle. The case of Mr. Ellicot also requires explanation; for that gentleman declares that he had not arrived in Philadelphia on the 7th of March, when the letter is dated, which says, that he stated that the fate of the Constitution in Maryland would be unfavorable. This gentleman denies his ever having given such an opinion to Mr. Bryan, or any other person. He has always thought, that, even if certain characters opposed to the government should get into the Maryland Convention, they would not be able finally to prevent the adoption by that state. One reflexion, says our correspondent, must be made by every wise and good antifederalist in Pennsylvania on this occasion—which is, that the most sensible and learned counsellor they have in the state, either from his carelessness or bad designs, is not to be relied on.

A correspondent asks, what the candid opposers of the New Constitution in Carlisle will think of a gentleman, who has asserted that there were 1000 men assembled in that borough to release the persons committed there last winter? Will not this affect all his other information?

A writer in the Independent Gazetteer has undertaken to contradict our correspondent, who informed us that petitions for a further emission of PAPER MONEY were in circulation in Cumberland county. We have authority to say, that the paragraph we inserted was founded on a letter from a very judicious and respectable character resident in the county of Cumberland. Our correspondent again observes, that this medium, destructive of public and private virtue, of public and private property, of public and private character, would, if the petitioners desires should be complied with, be made a LEGAL TENDER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in this city.

"Not before last night, did I receive your letter of the 15th and 21st ult.

"I believe the people of Virginia have in general seen few publications respecting the proposed government, except Mason's, Lee's and Randolph's.

"The antifederalists of this state, by their happy knack of perversion, charged the conduct of the post-master to the new constitution. Men of sense and reflexion seem by no means apprized of the mischiefs done by those pestilent scribblers, whom they despise. Slander of government and public bodies attract attention, as well as the calumnies against individuals, and the multitude are too apt to deem unanswerable, that which is only *unanswered*.

"The supineness of the federalists in New-Hampshire will occasion much trouble, although, upon the whole, I do not believe what has happened there will injure the cause. Whilst it gives spirits to demagogues, it rouses the friends to order and good government; and I trust, that in no other state will they be deceived by the apparent quiet submission of the former. In this state, particularly, it has been the policy of the antifederalists to say little in public, to work secretly as long as they can, and to burst forth all at once just before the election.

"However, I have no doubt that their artifices will avail little. Our convention meets on the 21st of April, and, without any adjournment to a distant day, as assuredly will be proposed, the constitution will be adopted by a majority of at least seven for one."

We learn that the Honorable Mr. Blount, of North-Carolina, writes, as his opinion, that a great majority of the people of that state are in favor of the proposed constitution for the United States. So many reports, paragraphs and assertions have been circulated to the contrary, that it is a particular satisfaction to have this fact ascertained on such respectable authority.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 3, 1788.

"The best information from Virginia says, it will be a close poll; but the fœderalists will *certainly* carry, but by no great majority. Maryland is a hollow matter. We are fœderal in convention: I mean they will be as five to three, or fifty to thirty. Out of convention, we are three to one all over the state."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Charleston, South-Carolina, to a gentleman in this city.

"The new constitution is acceptable to nine tenths of the people of this state. I am sorry there is so much opposition to it in yours---I think their fears are groundless, and that much good will result from its adoption."

It is with singular pleasure that we inform our readers, that in most of the counties on this side the Susquehanna the *spinning-wheel* has become a fashionable piece of family furniture, and that *looms* are establishing in most of the townships of these counties. Great preparations, we are told, likewise are making for cultivating flax, and an attention is paid to the means of encreasing the quantity of wool, by lessening the consumption of lamb. By these means only the United States will become respectable and independent.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, March 29, 1788.

The committee appointed October 25th last, to devise Ways and Means for the supplies of the current year, made report, which was read; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The COMMITTEE *on* WAYS *and* MEANS *report*---

THAT with an anxious desire of obtaining information respecting the funds of the state, they have applyed at different times to the Comptroller-General, for such statements of the public revenues and expences, as would enable them to lay before the House a brief view of the actual situation of the public finances, without which they conceive it is impracticable for the representatives of the people to provide for the exigencies of government, with a due regard to the interest of their constituents.

The delay which has necessarily occurred in obtaining these statements, is a sufficient evidence of the necessity of making such an arrangement in the offices of the Treasurer and Comptroller-General, as will prevent delays of a like kind in future.

One of the statements has been so recently received, as renders it impracticable for the committee to give it the consideration it merits.

Such observations as have occurred to the committee, with the resolutions founded thereon, they submit to the wisdom of the House.

Under the article Militia fines,---It appears that there has been received into the public treasury, between the first of January 1785 and first November 1787, a term of two years and ten months, £6,769 4

Upon this the committee remark----that the sum appears so extremely short of the fines actually incurred, as induces a belief that either sufficient diligence is not used in the collection of these fines, or that they are withheld from the public treasury by the persons who receive them.

Under the article of taxes, &c.---They find, that there was received into the treasury, between the first of January 1785 and first November 1787, £527,542 6 4.

And that there was paid, under what is called the funding system, in that time, £466,380 3 7.

In which is included 685,557 dollars, paid to the United States in specie. The committee are clearly of opinion, that the specie payments aforesaid exceed the sum directed by law 128,506 dollars, owing, as the committee believe, to the officers making the requisition of Congress, rather than the laws of the state, the rule of their conduct in making such payments.

Over and above the aforesaid sum of 128,506 dollars, there appears to have been several sums paid to pensioners, which ought to have been deducted from the payment, made to the United States, and increases the disability of this state to make good its actual engagements.

From the statements of appropriations furnished by the Comptroller-General, it appears that there are several considerable revenues which are not specially appropriated, and some of the necessary expences of government for which no stated provision is made.

The committee remark too, that the General Assembly are in the practice of making grants of money without designating the funds from which such monies are to arise, or having such information respecting the state of their treasury, as would enable them to judge how far it may be in the power of the treasurer to comply with the law.

Upon these several points the committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby requested to call upon the respective county Lieutenants within this state, for the actual returns of all persons within their respective counties made subject by law to the performance of militia duties, together with a return of the persons who have actually attended on muster days within the years 1785, 1786 and 1787, and that such returns be laid before the General Assembly at their next session.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this state, in the accounts which he is directed to furnish the General Assembly, state specially the sums received from the different branches of the revenue, and those paid under the laws of the commonwealth, under their respective heads of appropriation; and that the Comptroller-General regulate his statements conformably.

Resolved, That the Treasurer inform this House, at their next session, upon what authority he has made payments to the United States to the amount charged in his accounts.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Executive powers and of the officers of this government, in the drafts or payments which they respectively make for the public service, to adhere strictly to the appropriations made by law.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Assembly.

A London paragraph of January 7, says---"Saturday last an express arrived at the admiralty, with an account that the grand works at Cherbourg were totally destroyed by a strong south wind; which, with a most heavy and tremendous sea, tore up all the cones and other marine preparations, almost from the foundation; and all this after the expence of near two millions of livres, has left the harbour as defenceless as it was in the memorable year of the attack of Lord Howe."

A letter from a gentleman in Holland to his friend in the neighbourhood of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, mentions, that upwards of two hundred families of the patriot party have come to a determination of leaving that country, and partaking of the blessings of peace and liberty in this.---This must be highly pleasing to every generous mind, as it affords us a prospect of seeing all our toils and labors in the field rewarded, and the places of those heroes who have fallen in the defence of their country filled by the oppressed of other nations, who have contributed not a little to the establishment of our independence, and of erecting such a standard in this new world, as to make it at once an asylum for all ranks who groan under the tyranny of usurping Princes. Amboy, we are told, is the place that has been mentioned as the most elegible spot for them to settle, as it has every advantage which a commercial people can wish.

A Belfast paper says,---"Among the few landlords in this country who have distinguished themselves by the praise-worthy establishment of useful manufactures on their estates, the Earl of Hillsborough certainly holds the foremost rank. His Lordship some months ago, by the most flattering encouragement, induced a most respectable and opulent company of manufacturers from Paisley, to settle at Hillsborough---they brought over with them a number of experienced workmen, with their families, and are now carrying on the manufacture of muslins, muslinets, &c. with the greatest spirit, and on a very extensive scale. As one of the partners constantly resides in Dublin, where they have had a house these several years past, solely for the sale of their goods in that line, it is to be hoped in a short time their manufactory at Hillsborough will furnish an ample supply for what they have hitherto been obliged to import from Paisley, to a very large annual amount: As it is Lord Hillsborough's determination to give the company every necessary support and protection, there can be little doubt of the undertaking, under his Lordship's fostering hand, being crowned with the wished-for success.

We are unhappy in having to mention the loss of the ship Juno and her cargo, the property of Elias Hasket Derby, Esq; of Salem, which sailed from that port in January last for the Cape of Good Hope, commanded by Capt. Henry Elkins. After being out about 40 hours, experiencing no adversity of weather, at 6 in the morning the awful alarm of 'the ship is sinking' spread terror fore and aft; so rapid was the increase of water, and so surprising the report, that overflowing despair had well nigh swallowed them up, by the time they could call all hands. Vain were repeated endeavours to escape the liquid fate their situation threatened, and seperate themselves from the unalterable lot of the ship. The most arduous attempts of all on board to secure their lives were almost yielded to the sovereignty of the sea, when its power appeared less unmerciful, and though one boat was sunk, the other with extreme difficulty they at length commanded, as the ultimate preservation of their lives; for in less than 20 minutes after quitting the ship, she went below. So wonderfully was mercy here mixed with judgment, which, like light in chaos, glimmered through the gloom, that the ship's company had not been cast to the mercy of a treacherous ocean, in a small and open boat, more than 4 hours, when they were providentially taken up by a sloop and carried into Demarara. Although destruction stared all in the face, and every wave appeared a gaping fate, with mingled gratitude and happiness we add, all were miraculously preserved from a watery grave.

Capt. Webb, arrived at Salem from Cape Francois, on the 23d of Feb. in lat. 32, long. 70, spoke with Capt. Salter, also from the Cape, bound to Portsmouth, all well. March 1. spoke a schooner from 'Statia to New London, out 32 days, having on board the master of a snow which had been driven out of 'Statia road.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 4.

"Capt. Chisholm, of the brig Jamaica, who arrived here on Monday last from Jamaica, came in under jury-masts; having met with a gale of wind on the 4th of March she was dismasted fore and aft, and otherwise considerably damaged."

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

THE intercepting and publishing, in the Gazette of the 26th ultimo, two private confidential letters from the honorable Mr. Bryan, addressed and forwarded by him to Mr. John Ralston, of Northampton county, has justly incurred the severest censure of every good man, as it is a violation of that confidence without which society cannot exist. A SEAL, in all civilized nations, has ever been deemed sacred, but especially in mercantile communities; this therefore is a most alarming precedent, and the more so, on account of the dignified character of the party who has received the injury.---The fœderalists, as they falsely stile themselves, have found that they have presumed too far by this treacherous display of private correspondence, and have endeavoured to palliate the villainy, by insinuating that these letters were perhaps received by Mr. Ralston and lost out of his pocket; to obviate this, and establish the turpitude of the procedure, you are authorized to assure the public by a gentleman, that he has seen the answer of Mr. Ralston to a letter of the honorable Mr. Bryan, informing him that he did not receive the aforementioned letters, or even hear any thing concerning them till a few days ago, when he heard there were such letters in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

A HINT to the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE use of Plaster of Paris is becoming very general in this state as a manure for meadow ground, and for worn out lands of all kinds; but unless some care is taken in the management of the lands afterwards, on which this powder is sprinkled, it will do more harm than good. In Germany, where it was first used as a manure, it is a common saying, that "it makes rich children, but *poor* grand-children;" owing to its exhausting the earth of its fertility, by the plentiful crops it procures, in a few years. To understand the meaning of this remark, I shall observe, that *Plaster of Paris*, *Lime* and *Marle*, act only as *medicines* or *cordials* upon the land. They give it a temporary activity, which is always followed with weakness and barrenness afterwards, unless it be prevented by large quantities of DUNG or STABLE MANURE, which is the only proper *food* of the earth. To ob-

viate the inconveniences of the uſe of the above mentioned corſials, it is abſolutely neceſſary to give back to the earth, in dung, *all* that is taken from it in graſs or grain. The greater the crops are that are produced by the Plaſter of Paris, the greater the quantity of ſtable manure that ſhould be ſpread upon the land which produces them. If land that has been recovered by the uſe of Plaſter of Paris is treated in this way, its fertility will laſt to the end of time.

A FARMER.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

A ZEALOUS advocate for the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, in a certain public Aſſembly, ſaid, that *the repugnance of a great part of mankind to good government was ſuch, that he believed if an Angel from Heaven were to bring down a conſtitution, formed there for our uſe, it would nevertheleſs meet with violent oppoſition.* He was reproved for the ſuppoſed extravagance of the ſentiment; and he did not juſtify it. Probably it might not have immediately occurred to him, that the experiment had been tried, and that the event was recorded in the moſt faithful of all hiſtories, the Holy Bible; otherwiſe he might, as it ſeems to me, have ſupported his opinion by that unexceptionable authority.

The Supreme Being had been pleaſed to nouriſh up a ſingle family, by continued acts of his attentive providence, till it became a great people; and having reſcued them from bondage by many miracles performed by his ſervant Moſes, he perſonally delivered to that choſen ſervant, in preſence of the whole nation, a *Conſtitution*, and code of laws for their obſervance, accompanied and ſanctioned with promiſes of great rewards, and threats of ſevere puniſhments, as the conſequence of their obedience or diſobedience.

This Conſtitution, though the Deity himſelf was to be at its head, and it is therefore called by political writers a *theocracy*, could not be carried into execution but by the means of his miniſters; Aaron and his ſons were therefore commiſſioned to be, with Moſes, the firſt eſtabliſhed miniſtry of the new government.

One would have thought that the appointment of men, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in procuring the liberty of their nation, and had hazarded their lives in openly oppoſing the will of a powerful monarch, who would have retained that nation in ſlavery, might have been an appointment acceptable to a grateful people, and that a conſtitution framed by the Deity himſelf, might, on that account, have been ſecure of an univerſal welcome reception; yet there were in every one of the *thirteen tribes* ſome diſcontented reſtleſs ſpirits, who were continually exciting them to reject the propoſed new government; and this from various motives.

Many ſtill retained an affection for Egypt, the land of their nativity; and theſe, whenever they felt any inconvenience or hardſhip, though the natural and unavoidable effect of their change of ſituation, exclaimed againſt their leaders as the authors of their trouble, and were not only for returning into Egypt, but for ſtoning their deliverers. (1) Thoſe inclined to idolatry were diſpleaſed that their *golden calf* was deſtroyed. Many of the chiefs thought the new conſtitution might be injurious to their particular intereſts, that the *profitable places* would *be engroſſed by the families and friends of Moſes and Aaron*, and others, equally well born, excluded. (2)---In Joſephus, and the Talmud, we learn ſome particulars, not ſo fully narrated in the ſcripture. We are there told that Corah was ambitious of the prieſthood, and offended that it was conferred on Aaron, and this, as he ſaid, by the authority of Moſes only, *without the conſent of the people.* He accuſed Moſes of having by various artifices fraudulently obtained the government, and deprived the people of *their liberties*; and of CONSPIRING with Aaron to perpetuate the tyranny in their family. Thus, though Corah's real motive was the ſupplanting of Aaron, he perſuaded the people that he meant only the *public good*: and they, moved by his inſinuations, began to cry out, "Let us maintain the *common liberty* of our *reſpective tribes*; we "have freed ourſelves from the ſlavery impoſed on us by the "Egyptians, and ſhall we now ſuffer ourſelves to be made ſlaves "by Moſes? If we muſt have a maſter, it were better to return "to Pharoah, who at leaſt fed us with bread and onions, than to "ſerve this new tyrant, who by his operations has brought us "into danger of famine." Then they called in queſtion the reality of his conferences with God, and objected the *privacy of the meetings*, and the *preventing any of the people from being preſent* at the colloquies, or even approaching the place, as grounds of great ſuſpicion. They accuſed Moſes alſo of *peculation*, as embezzling part of the golden ſpoons and the ſilver chargers that the Princes had offered at the dedication of the altar, (3) and the offerings of gold by the common people, (4) as well as moſt of the poll tax; (5) and Aaron they accuſed of pocketing much of the gold of which he pretended to have made a molten calf. Beſides *peculation*, they charged Moſes with *ambition*; to gratify which paſſion, he had, they ſaid, deceived the people, by promiſing to bring them *to* a land flowing with milk and honey, inſtead of doing which, he had brought them *from* ſuch a land; and that he thought light of all this miſchief, provided he could make himſelf an *abſolute Prince*. (6) That to ſupport the new dignity with ſplendor in his family, the partial poll tax already levied and given to Aaron, (7) was to be followed by a general one, (8) which would probably be augmented from time to time, if he were ſuffered to go on promulgating new laws on pretence of new occaſional revelations of the divine will, 'till their whole fortunes were devoured by that ariſtocracy.

Moſes denied the charge of *peculation*; and his accuſers were deſtitute of proofs to ſupport it; though *facts*, if real, are in their nature capable of proof. "I have not," ſaid he (with holy confidence in the preſence of God) "I have not taken from "this people the value of an aſs, nor done them any other in"jury."---But his enemies had made the charge, and with ſome ſucceſs among the populace, for *no kind of accuſation is ſo readily made, or eaſily believed* BY KNAVES, *as the accuſation of knavery.*

In fine, no leſs than two hundred and fifty of the principal men, "famous in the congregation, men of reaſon," (9) heading and exciting the mob, worked them up to ſuch a pitch of phrenſy, that they called out, ſtone 'em, ſtone 'em! and thereby *ſecure our liberties*; and let us chuſe other captains that may lead us back into Egypt, in caſe we do not ſucceed in reducing the Canaanites.

On the whole it appears, that the Iſraelites were a people jealous of their newly acquired liberty, which jealouſy was in itſelf no fault; but that when they ſuffered it to be worked upon by artful men, pretending public good, with nothing really in view but private intereſt, they were led to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of the *new Conſtitution*, whereby they brought upon themſelves much inconvenience and misfortune. It farther appears from the ſame ineſtimable hiſtory, that when, after many ages, that conſtitution was become old and much abuſed, and an amendment was propoſed, the populace, as they had accuſed Moſes of the ambition of making himſelf a *Prince*, and cried out *Stone him, ſtone him*; ſo, excited by their High Prieſts and SCRIBES, they exclaimed againſt the Meſſiah, that he aimed at becoming *King* of the Jews, and cried out, *Crucify him, crucify him!* From all which we may gather, that popular oppoſition to a public meaſure is no proof of its impropriety, even tho' the oppoſition be excited and headed by men of diſtinction.

To conclude, I beg I may not be underſtood to infer, that our general convention was divinely inſpired when it formed the new fœderal conſtitution, merely becauſe that conſtitution has been unreaſonably and vehemently oppoſed; yet I muſt own I have ſo much faith in the general government of the world by PROVIDENCE, that I can hardly conceive a tranſaction of ſuch momentous importance to the welfare of millions now exiſting, and to exiſt in the poſterity of a great nation, ſhould be ſuffered to paſs without being in ſome degree influenced, guided and governed by that omnipotent, omnipreſent and beneficent Ruler, in whom all inferior ſpirits live, and move, and have their being. K.

(1) *Numbers, chap.* xiv.
(2) *Numbers*, xvi, 3. *And they gathered themſelves together againſt Moſes and againſt Aaron, and ſaid unto them, ye take too much upon you, ſeeing all the congregation are holy*, every one of them,---*wherefore then lift ye up yourſelves above the congregation?*
(3) *Numbers, chap.* vii.
(4) *Exodus, chap.* xxxv, *v.* 22.
(5) *Numbers, chap.* iii, *and Exodus, chap.* xxx.
(6) *Numbers, chap.* xvi, *v.* 13. *Is it a ſmall thing that thou haſt brought us up* out of a land *flowing with milk and honey, to kill us in this wilderneſs, except thou make thyſelf* altogether a Prince *over us?*
(7) *Nmmbers, chap.* iii. (8) *Exodus, chap.* xxx.
(9) *Numbers, chap.* xvi.

Juſt received from London, and to be Sold by
Meſſieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;---*Price 4ſ.*

OBSERVATIONS
On ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory:

To which is prefixed an account of ſeveral remarkable veſtiges of an ancient date, which have been diſcovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA.---PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.
Preſident of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chaſms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the viciſſitudes of the ſpecies. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embelliſhed with a fine engraving of ſome ancient veſtiges of art, near the banks of the Muſkingum, which have been generally ſuppoſed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to inveſtigate the origin and deſign of this, and ſimilar antiquities, that have been diſcovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from theſe and and other relics of human art, with the hiſtory of which the Indian natives ſeem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumſtances) hazarded ſome conjectures reſpecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural Hiſtory, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embelliſhed with ſeveral elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part Firſt," form a ſeparate work of themſelves, having no connection with Natural Hiſtory."

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,
Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third ſtreet.*

April 8. §7 w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered one in on week after the bargain is compleated,

A Good limeſtone PLANTATION, and MILL, ſituate in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia; the mill has two water-wheels, two pair of ſtones in uſe, one pair burrs; the mill is built for three pair of ſtones, three boultings, &c. it is ſeated and turned by the Valley creek, as conſtant a ſtream as in the ſtate; on the land is good burr ſtone, proved and in uſe, preferable to many imported; a good ſtone houſe or houſes, near 60 feet front, with other ſtone and log buildings. The purchaſer's eyes will be his beſt director. By applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, may view the premiſes and know the terms. If not ſold before the 24th of April, it will then be put up for ſale to the higheſt bidder, with ſeveral other things. ¶ JOSEPH MITCHELL.

Tredyffryn, March 31, 1788.

The famous Horſe REVOLUTION

Is in good order,

AND will Cover Mares this ſeaſon till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſtable of Abraham Sears, at Bumbridge, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey; and at the ſtable of Benijah Parvis, in Dearfield and county aforeſaid, at the low price of *Ten Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Three Dollars* the ſeaſon, and *Six Dollars* to inſure a foal, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt, if not paid by that time, *Twenty-five Shillings* for the ſeaſon: He will be at Bumbridge the firſt week in April, and ſecond week in Dearfield, and he will be ſhifted every week till the end of the ſeaſon.

The Revolution is a beautiful cheſnut ſorrel riſing nine years old, full fifteen hands and an half high, carries gay, trots and canters with great eaſe to his rider; he was got by the celebrated horſe Granby, full blooded, out of a ſeven eighths blooded mare; he is equal in blood and figure to any horſe in the ſtate. Thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to bring their mares to ſaid horſe, may depend on being punctually attended to, and the favor acknowledged, by me, DAVID HUSTED.

Salem county, March 31, 1788.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT highly improved PLANTATION, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells, ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, containing 86 acres, 20 of which woodland, the remainder highly manured, and ſuitable either for gardening or grazing, there being 15 acres of excellent clover for mowing; alſo two good young bearing apple orchards, with a variety of other beſt fruits, conſiſting of pears, peaches, apricots, pruans, plumbs, cherries, &c. The houſe is large, well finiſhed, and commands an agreeable proſpect of the river, &c. with a large barn and other out-houſes. For terms, apply to ¶ PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſſing, 4th Month 7th, 1788.

Durham Furnace, April 7, 1788.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named DANIEL WALKER, thin viſaged, ſandy coloured, blackiſh hair, red beard, is a tall ſlim fellow, born in America, and about ſix or ſeven and twenty years of age; had on a pair of woolen overalls of a red colour, cloth coloured jacket and hunting ſhirt, but may change his clothes. It is ſuppoſed he may be in company with a woman who hath three ſcars on her throat, occaſioned by an attempt made by herſelf to cut it. All perſons are forbid to harbour or convey him away, at their peril. A reward of FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and reaſonable charges, paid by † RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to CHARLES HAMILTON, of the borough of Lancaſter, by bonds, notes, &c. are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 12th day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. Any perſon having claims againſt ſaid Charles Hamilton are requeſted to bring in the ſame, properly ateſted, to GEORGE BICKHAM, in Philadelphia, or JOHN GREER, in York-Town.

On TUESDAY, the 29th of April inſt.

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

In York-Town (unleſs previouſly ſold at private ſale)

All the remaining Stock of Goods,

LATE the property of Charles Hamilton (aſſigned to the ſubſcribers for the uſe of his creditors) amongſt which are---broadcloths, coatings, ſhalloons, durants, moreens, camblets, calimancoes, velvets, corduroys, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, checks, linens, and a variety of other goods.

JOHN FIELD,
JOHN DONALDSON,
WILLIAM BELL,
JOHN GREER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
} Aſſignees of Charles Hamilton.

N. B. Propoſals will be received from perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſtock at private ſale.

This day is PUBLISHED, by

ROBERT SMITH,

And to be SOLD by Meſſrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,

AN ADDRESS
On the importance of Female Education,

Delivered to the Young Ladies and Inſtructors of Mr. POOR's Academy, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, in preſence of the Viſitors and a large number of ſpectators, on Tueſday, March 4, 1788, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joſeph Pilmore*, one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Acadamy.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the *Managers* of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragemen t of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extenſion of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preſerved for ſale throughout this and the other ſtates; it is earneſtly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progreſs of a manufacture, which promiſes ſo much advantage to the United States.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Managers,
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.

The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this recommendation in their reſpective news-papers.

Purſuant to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold at Jacob Hightſler's tavern, in Gwyned townſhip, the 17th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL Tract of Land, lying in Gwyned aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, late the eſtate of GWYN ELLIS, deceaſed, two thirds thereof cleared, the reſt wood land, adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given on the day and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by

† ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of John Beaton, Eſq; late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are reqeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence. † JOHN CULBERTSON, Executor.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Culbertſon, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of June next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† JOHN CULBERTSON, Adminiſtrator.

March 31, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulattoe Slave named NED, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he went away, a half worn brown coat, an old jacket let out at the ſides with brown cloth, tow ſhirt, old dark corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with plated buckles, new wool hat cocked up at the ſides, has been inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place may be ſeen on his left arm. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber (on the night of the 29th inſt. March) living in Northampton townſhip, county of Burlington, and weſtern diviſion of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant man, named James Elliot, about 22 years of age, is of a ſour countenance, has long black hair (though not tied) had on and took with him an old felt hat, light coloured coatee, almoſt new, ſeveral pairs of ſhoes, one whereof made of neats leather, with pegs in the ſoles, ſeveral other articles not rightly remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

‡ JOHN COOPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 188 acres of good Land, with two good Houſes, one of ſtone, a Barn and Stables, with a good Orchard and good ſpring of water, ſome watered meadow, and more may be made; the place where formerly Samuel Picken lived, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, running along Brandywine creek, where there may be a mill built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to Samuel White, adjoining the ſame. For terms enquire of WILLIAM CLINGAN, Eſquire, living on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near Caleb Way's tavern, or of DUNCAN LEECH, Philadelphia, in Spruce ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

April 1, 1788. †

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle-ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. † WILLIAM BISPHAM.

April 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th inſt. a likely dark coloured GREY MARE, about 14½ hands high, between ſeven and eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within two months from the date hereof. †

March 26, 1788. JAMES SMITH.

BIRDSBOROUGH ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 22d day of April next, and the following days, until the whole is ſold,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue,

At the Court-houſe in the borough of READING,

THE following real ESTATES, late of MARK BIRD, Eſq; ſituate for the moſt part in the townſhips of Union, Amity and Robinſon, in the county of Berks, and partly in Nantmill, in Cheſter county, viz.

1ſt. Hopewell Furnace (and the lands therewith allotted) diſtant by the preſent road about five miles from Birdſborough Forges, containing 4338 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways; 800 or 900 acres the timber on which has never been cut, 200 or 300 acres of ſecond growth timber, now fit for cutting, having more on it than ever. The remainder is chiefly ſecond growth cheſnut timber, in a very thriving ſtate. It is thought there is timber enough on the whole tract to ſerve the furnace for ſix blaſts, 800 or 900 tons each blaſt, and by the time theſe are out, it will afford a conſiderable quantity of timber from the young growth now coming forward, ſufficient to ſupply the furnace for a number of years; there are between 50 and 60 acres of good watered meadow made, which may be encreaſed to 90 acres at a ſmall expence. Alſo, an excellent young bearing orchard of about 250 apple trees of the beſt fruit, with a ſufficient number of houſes to accommodate the workmen. The mines appertinent to this furnace, one whereof is ſituated in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two and an half miles from the furnace, which has ſupplied the furnace 17 years paſt, having now as good an appearance as ever, the vein or body of ore being 50 or 60 feet wide, contains 160 acres of land, being a valuable farm. The other is near Jones's, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, adjoining to Warwick minehole, of excellent quality, and to all appearances a large quantity of ore, diſtant from the furnace about four miles and an half, containing 40 acres of choice woodland.

2d. A meſſuage plantation and tract of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing near 200 acres, bounding on Birdſborough farm and Moſes Robinſon's place; being an exceeding good farm, with valuable improvements.

3d. A tract of land whereon Michael Baird dwells, in the rear of the laſt tract, containing about 150 acres, on which are erected a log dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn; there are about ſix acres of watered meadow, and an orchard of about 100 apple trees; about 90 acres of the land are cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of timber on it.

4th. A tract called George Keppart's place, containing 187 acres, chiefly woodland, having only about 20 acres cleared, of which about three acres are watered meadow, and four acres more may be eaſily made; two thirds of this tract is arable land; there are alſo a log dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a good ſpring convenient to the improvements.

5th. Calhoun's place, containing about 150 acres and allowance; there is a log dwelling-houſe, five acres of watered meadow, about thirty cleared, and a good ſpring on it.

6th. Bateman's place, containing 167 and a quarter acres of land and allowance, about four acres of watered meadow are made, and about twenty cleared, with a good ſpring and log houſe on it.

7th. John White's place, containing 216 acres and allowance, about ſeven acres watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a ſmall orchard, and a log dwelling-houſe and barn thereon, and a good ſpring.

8th. Benjamin William's place, has 200 acres and allowance, 10 acres of watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a good orchard, with log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring.

9th. A tract of unimproved well timbered land, at the head of Iſrael Robinſon's place, containing about 100 acres; very little of the timber having been cut.

Alſo, ſeveral other tracts of land, near or adjoining to the foregoing lands.

About 3000 cords of wood are cut ready for coaling, and will be ſold at the ſame time.

Thomas Lightfoot, of Uwchland, is now employed in making a correct draft of the premiſes, with their ſubdiviſions. And William Hays, of Birdſborough, will attend to ſhew the lines to any perſon deſirous of viewing them; the draft will be produced at the time and place of ſale.

One fifth part of the purchaſe money will be expected within three months after the ſale, and the remainder in yearly payments with intereſt, in proportions to be fixed at the time of ſale.

Philad. March 20, 1788. JOHN NIXON.

Juſt imported from London,
By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be ſold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dreſſing, box, and ſwinging Glaſſes, &c. of the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices. 6 w.

On Wedneſday, the ninth of April, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A Certain Plantation and tract of Land, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David German. There is a good frame dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame.

Alſo two convenient three ſtory brick houſes, one of them the ſouth-weſt corner of Fourth and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, which has lately been raiſed, and is in compleat repair; the other, adjoining the firſt in Fourth-ſtreet, new and nearly finiſhed. The lot on which both houſes are erected contains in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 34 feet and an half, and in length or depth on ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet 49 feet and an half; ſubject to an apportionate yearly ground-rent of five pounds per annum. They will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to both the land and houſes are indiſputable. For terms, at private ſale, apply to the Widow CATHARINE SHAFFER, CHRIST. KUCHER. F. A. MUHLENBERG, JOHN FROMBERGER, or THOMAS FORREST.

The conditions, at public ſale, will be made known at the time and place above-mentioned.

JOHN PATTON, *Auctioneer.*

Cheſter county, March 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, whereon are a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and barn, a new ſtone milk houſe with a granary over it, on a never failing ſpring of water, within three poles of the door, an orchard of ſeveral hundred bearing trees of different ſorts of fruit, alſo about 20 acres of meadow already made; the arable land is good, and the fields well watered and under good fence; there is on the ſaid premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber land and a moſt excellent quarry of free-ſtone, the quality of which is well known in Philadelphia and elſewhere; late the eſtate of Iſaac Weaver and Sarah his wife: ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, black Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

WHEREAS a certain Jacob Kæffer, living in South-Carolina, ſome years ago ſold to the ſubſcriber a tract of land, for which he received ſome money, and a bond for £ 50. for which he was to deliver me a good title, but has never done it; I afterwards travelled to South-Carolina to ſee him, and get my title to the land; but being doubtful whether he could give me a title, I demanded him to dellver me the money and bond back, and keep his land; this he refuſed, but promiſed me a good title; I ſtaid with him one night, and having a Rifle with me, he took a fancy to it, and promiſed to take it in part of pay when he ſhould deliver the title; but before I awoke in the morning he was gone a hunting, and took my Rifle with him without leave, and I never ſaw him or the Rifle afterwards, for as winter was drawing near, I was obliged to come back to Philadelphia, without executing my buſineſs. Mean while a report was ſpread that he had no right to the land, and a neighbour of his got it ſurveyed for himſelf, ſo I have loſt the land, money and rifle, and he retains the bond, dated in 1758 or 1759. I therefore forbid all perſons taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I will not pay it.

¶ GEORGE SHLICHER.

N. B. The ſaid bond was publiſhed in the papers 20 years ago.

March 18, 1788.

DURHAM FURNACE.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to carry on DURHAM IRON-WORKS the enſuing ſeaſon, will have occaſion to employ a number of Wood Cutters, Colliers and other labourers. Apply at ſaid works to

March 1, 1788. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

BARLEY

WANTED BY

HARE and TWELLS. ‡

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN YOUNG, is a very proud, conceited, talkative fellow, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a reddiſh complexion, ſmooth faced, and has a ſcar under his right eye; ſpeaks the German language; had on, and took with him, a brown blanketing coat, black cloth double breaſted jacket, black cloth breeches, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers, black ſtockings, and a good beaver hat, with a band and buckle. He pretends to underſtand the coopering buſineſs, and may perhaps ſeek employment in that way; and profeſſes the Dutch ſtraw-baſket buſineſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal in this ſtate, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN FITZWATER.

March 20, 1788.

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the ſign of General Waſhington, in Vine-ſtreet, the 10th of January laſt, a light bay HORSE, taken up by John Rinker, who had him cried through the market, and proved to be the property of Mr. Stokes, near Frankford. The ſaid Stokes is deſired to come, and pay the charges and keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame at public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on the 12th day of April, 1788. † JACOB MYTENGER.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1788.

HEWES and ANTHONY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore, the north ſide of Cheſnut Street wharff,

A QUANTITY of excellent Molaſſes,
New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Tierces,
White Whale Oil in ſmall barrels,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Chocolate in boxes,
A few barrels of beſt Lynn's Shoes,
Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
100 barrels of Turpentine,
A quantity of Liverpool Salt,
Beſt Boſton Fall Mackarel,
Salmon, Shad and Herring,
Fine Wool Cards,
A few bags of Pepper,
A quantity of excellent New-England Beef,
Port Wine in pipes, and
About 20,000 feet of well ſeaſoned Mahogany.

They alſo have a commodious Houſe to let, in a good ſtand for boarders or buſineſs. 4 w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

TO be SOLD, a Plantation, containing 129 acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, about three miles from the Middle Ferry, and two from Gray's, being the place formerly belonging to Joſeph Lees, bounded on Cobb's creek, 255 perches, which affords a fall ſufficient for a mill; there are on the premiſes a two ſtory frame houſe, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn and cart-houſe, a new brick kitchen two ſtories high, with a good ſpring-houſe adjoining, and ſeveral other outbuildings; 10 acres of orchard, with 360 bearing apple-trees, beſides other fruit trees, ſuch as cherry, pear, plumb and peach-trees, the upland is divided into convenient fields, with water in ſeveral of them; there are 37 acres of woodland and 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a large garden, with a variety of trees, and flowers, the land has been manured with lime. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and being ſo near to Philadelphia, renders it an advantageous ſituation for attending the market. One third of the purchaſe-money being paid down, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the remainder. For terms, apply to Thomas Fiſher, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JONAS SUPPLEE.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the ſolicitation of ſeveral Gentlemen, is delightfully ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intoſh, in Weſtmoreland county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and at the ancient ſettlement formerly called Logſtown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extenſive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extenſive view of the river; the ſoil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is ſuperior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all ſeaſons much deeper at this place, and where proviſions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furniſhed. It is on the great communication or route from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the Muſkingum, Miami and Kentucky ſettlements; as well as the Illinois, Miſſiſippi, &c. and will probably become the new county ſeat: The great emigrations to the weſtern country render it a very deſirable ſpot, and afford a flattering proſpect of its ſpeedy eſtabliſhment. The ſtreets are ſpacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Waſhington, Hancock and Clinton-ſtreets, which are 99 feet; the ſquares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes-- five ſquares, or 100 lots, as diſtinguiſhed in the plan, will be veſted in truſtees for public uſe, and to accommodate ſchools and religious ſocieties of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the ſettlement, they will be ſold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchaſe----Thoſe who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the ſuperintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hieſter, Matthew Clarkſon and Richard Bache, Eſquires, on or before the firſt of May next; after which, on application, indiſputable titles in fee ſimple, agreeebly to the ſaid appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchaſers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots ſold, and the plan of the town to be ſeen at the houſe of Mr. Levy Hollingſworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia; John John Delafield, New-York; General Heiſter, Reading; John Hubley, Eſq; Lancaſter; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Iſaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town. ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army paſſed though Logſtown, ſituated ſeventeen and a half miles fifty ſeven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the laſt war, for the great trade carried on there by the Engliſh and French; but its inhabitants, Shawaneſe and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low ſteep ridge; on the ſummit of which, near the declivity, ſtood the upper town, commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect over the lower, and quite acroſs the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majeſtic eaſy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logſtown we paſſed through a fine country, &c."

*** Thoſe who are deſirous of further information reſpecting the ſoil and ſituation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkſon, Eſquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Weſtern country.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered on about the middle of next month,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, which has been occupied as ſuch for a number of years, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, at a place called Dilworth's-town. Alſo may be rented with the ſtore, if required, a dwelling-houſe ſufficient for a ſmall family, and a good garden therewith. Any perſon deſirous to rent a part or the whole, may be informed of the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Third Month 8th, 1788. † LYDIA DILWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3020.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1788.

Juſt received from London, and to be Sold by
Meſſieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;---*Price 4ſ.*

OBSERVATIONS
On ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory:
To which is prefixed an account of ſeveral remarkable veſtiges of an ancient date, which have been diſcovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA.--PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.
Preſident of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chaſms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the viciſſitudes of the ſpecies. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embelliſhed with a fine engraving of ſome ancient veſtiges of art, near the banks of the Muſkingum, which have been generally ſuppoſed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to inveſtigate the origin and deſign of this, and ſimilar antiquities, that have been diſcovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from theſe and and other relics of human art, with the hiſtory of which the Indian natives ſeem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumſtances) hazarded ſome conjectures reſpecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural Hiſtory, which will compleate the work in one volume octavo, will be embelliſhed with ſeveral elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part Firſt," form a ſeparate work of themſelves, having no connection with Natural Hiſtory."

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,
With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to CHARLES HAMILTON, of the borough of Lancaſter, by bonds, notes, &c. are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 12th day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. Any perſon having claims againſt ſaid Charles Hamilton are requeſted to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to GEORGE BICKHAM, in Philadelphia, or JOHN GREER, in York-Town.

On TUESDAY, the 29th of April inſt.
Will be SOLD by public Vendue,
In York-Town (unleſs previouſly ſold at private ſale)
All the remaining Stock of Goods,

LATE the property of Charles Hamilton (aſſigned to the ſubſcribers for the uſe of his creditors) amongſt which are---broadcloths, coatings, ſhalloons, durants, moreens, cambletts, calimancoes, velvets, corduroys, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, checks, linens, and a variety of other goods.

JOHN FIELD,
JOHN DONALDSON,
WILLIAM BELL,
JOHN GREER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
} Aſſignees of Charles Hamilton.

N. B. Propoſals will be received from perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſtock at private ſale.

This day is PUBLISHED, by
ROBERT SMITH,
And to be SOLD by Meſſrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,
AN ADDRESS
On the importance of Female Education,
Delivered to the Young Ladies and Inſtructors of Mr. POOR's Academy, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, in preſence of the Viſitors and a large number of ſpectators, on Tueſday, March 4, 1788, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joſeph Pilmore*, one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the *Managers* of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extenſion of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preſerved for ſale throughout this and the other ſtates; it is earneſtly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progreſs of a manufacture, which promiſes ſo much advantage to the United States.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Managers.
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.
The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this recommendation in their reſpective news-papers.

NEW-PORT, (R. I.) March 27.

On Monday laſt a very large and reſpectable number of freeemen and freeholders of this town aſſembled at the ſtate houſe purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly, in order to conſider of the propoſed conſtitution of the United States, and the memorial of the ſociety of friends for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts.—The warrant being read for convening the meeting, Henry Marchant, eſquire, was unanimouſly elected moderator.

The buſineſs of the day was prefaced with the acts of government, which referred to the deciſion of the people the above important queſtions. It was then obſerved that a diſcuſſion of the conſtitution would require a great length of time, and that at the cloſe of the poll the houſe would probably be thin, it was therefore adviſeable to take the ſenſe of the meeting firſt for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts, that the people had generally made up their minds on this queſtion and were ready for a vote — it was accordingly moved 'that the repreſentatives of this town be inſtructed to vote for and uſe their influence to obtain a repeal of thoſe laws,' and it paſſed in the affirmative by an almoſt unanimous vote, there being but ſix perſons in this large meeting for perpetuating theſe iniquitous acts.

The conſtitution was then read, when the moderator impartially ſtated the proceeding of the general aſſembly upon it ſince it has been tranſmitted to them —he alſo informed the town of the uniform conduct of their repreſentatives in endeavouring to obtain the appointment of a convention who might deliberate upon the conſtitution agreeably to the reſolution of the honorable body who formed it and of Congreſs. The honorable moderator had the pleaſing ſatisfaction to find that his conduct as a repreſentative, and that of his colleagues, met with general approbation.— After this neceſſary detail, ſeveral gentlemen very pertinently entered into an inveſtigation of the act of aſſembly altering the mode of deciſion from that recommended by the general convention and by Congreſs. —Whilſt they paid all poſſible reſpect to the legiſlature who paſſed this act, the principles on which it was founded was reprobated in the moſt unqualified terms.— It was ſaid that this deviation from the mode exhibited a determined obſtinacy in unfœderaliſm—it implied that the people could not be truſted with a right to delegate a convention, or that the authors of this act feared an impartial diſcuſſion of the conſtitution, and therefore refered it to the people in divided bodies, where they would be ſecluded from all means of information —that under colour of preſerving the liberty of the people, it made an unprecedented and direct attack upon their liberties by introducing a mode of taking their opinions hitherto unknown in this government, viz. that of giving their yeas and nays in open town meeting — that this manner of deciding checked the independency of freemen, and the tranſmiſſion of a regiſter of their names to the legiſlature expoſed them to the revenge of diſappointed power—that it was trifling with the dignity of the people, to refer unto them a queſtion which when decided by them could not be validnor of any effect—and that the mode of deciſion deprived us of the opportunity of applying the merits of the conſtitution to our particular circumſtances, and concurring in propoſitions for amendments if any parts wanted it.

It was therefore moved that a committee be appointed to draft inſtructions for the repreſentatives of this town, inſtructing them to move in general aſſembly for a recommendation of the appointment of a convention to conſider and decide upon the propoſed conſtitution in the manner recommended by the general convention and by Congreſs —In ſupport of this motion it was obſerved that the referring the conſtitution to the people, placed them in a ſtate of nature, and they were thereby veſted not only with powers to decide upon it, but of referring it to a convention if this mode ſhould appear moſt eligible: at the ſame time it was declared, that notwithſtanding this motion ſuperceded the neceſſity of taking the yeas and nays, yet all perſons who chooſe to decide on it themſelves were privileged to do it and no obſtruction ſhould be given — it was, however, preſumed that no fœderaliſt would poll. The motion accordingly paſſed in the affirmative by an almoſt unanimous vote; and a committee were appointed to draw up the inſtructions to our repreſentatives for the appointment of a convention, the repeal of the tender and limitation act; and to make report to that meeting on Friday following.

Proclamation was then ordered to be made by the Moderator, for all freemen and freeholders who inclined to give their yeas and nays, that he was ready to take them; upon cloſing the poll it appeared there were but ten nays, notwithſtanding the meeting was compoſed of between 3 and 400 freemen, there were no yeas. The fœderaliſt who compoſed the large majority, refuſing to give their polls for the reaſon above mentioned.

Never were any queſtions ſubmitted to a people which involved in them more important conſequences, and never were a body more deeply impreſſed with the truth of this conſideration; for during the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, the moſt pointed attention, orderly behaviour, and calmneſs in inveſtigation, characteriſed this meeting.

NEW-YORK.

April 8. A gentleman from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland informs us, that the reference of the propoſed conſtitution to the people at large in that State, originated from a full conviction in the legiſlature, that it would be rejected. The minority perſuaded of the impoſſibility of effecting a change, refuſed to vote in town meeting, upon the queſtion. Newport, Providence, and two or three more towns being decidedly right, carried the buſineſs ſubmitted to them by forming memorials to the general aſſembly, requeſting them to appoint a convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congreſs. In other towns the minority proteſted againſt the propriety of the proceedings, and withdrew, ſo that the State at large will appear to be unanimous. The fact however is, that ſeven-ninths of the people adhere to their paper ſyſtem, and conſequently are oppoſed to every meaſure of a general nature. They exhibit an example that will ſoon be followed by the other ſtates, if the habits of government ſhould be a little more relaxed. All men are alike; circumſtances only form the general character.—The policy of Rhode-Iſland is repugnant to hypocriſy. They bluſh not at ſix for one, while ſeven per cent. diſcount is within the vortex, though not ſo perceptibly of the ſame diſpoſition.

BALTIMORE, April 4.

Extract of a Letter from Waſhington, dated March 22. 1788.

"The Federal Liſt is very reſpectable in Waſhington, and notwithſtanding the extraordinary Exertions of a few *Anti's*, whoſe Proſpects darken daily. Nothing but Comprehenſion of the Subject is wanting to eſtabliſh the New Conſtitution in the Opinions of the People—The more it is underſtood, the more it is eſteemed—every Day furniſhes Inſtances of Antifederaliſts being made federal; but we have no Inſtance of a Federaliſt being made *Anti*.

"*R. H. Lees* Publication has been read with Attention, and he has been detected in miſtating Facts. The Neceſſity of *Maſon's*, and his Bill of Rights, has been done away by *Ariſtides*. *Randolph* is *uncommonly* federal, and *M———n* is contemptible.—Theſe Circumſtances are uſed to Advantage with thoſe who ſhew a Diſpoſition to obtain Information; but there are others who will neither *lead or drive*.—Stubbornneſs is unpardonable—but Ignorance is to be pitied. The Caſe of ſuch as are under its Influence, is generally *bad*, in Adults it may be called *deſperate*.—In attempting the Cure of the Diſeaſe, you would, no doubt, endeavour, as much as poſſibly, to *remove* the *Cauſe*, in hopes, thereby, to abate the *Violence* of the *Effect*—We treat it in that Way here, and hope for your Concurrence.

"When the Teſt-Law was enacted, a Time was limited for the people to comply with the Duty required--Numbers poſtponed Obedience till the Night of the laſt Day given by that Law—*Some* of thoſe Men, in whom great Confidence was placeed by others, violently oppoſed the Law, and ſtrongly recommended Oppoſition to their uninformed Neighbours. —This Conduct was countenanced till the Treachery of thoſe baſe Characters were diſcovered, by their taking the Oath themſelves at the *laſt Hour*, when the *deluded* had no Chance of Redreſs!—Hundreds, thus miſled were, added to the Liſt of Nonjurors. Some of thoſe Characters are now buſy in oppoſing the new Conſtitution, and we are endeavouring to check them as a *Cauſe* of much Evil.

"*Ariſtides* ſtands amongſt us as the ſupreme Arbitrer, and final Appeal, in all Caſes of Controverſy between Federaliſt and Antifederaliſts. His Remarks have diſplayed ſo much Knowledge of the Subject, and he has removed all Doubts with ſuch incontrovertible Perſpicuity, that to argue further, diſcovers a Want of Comprehenſion, or Want of Principle."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, December 1.

"Two nights ago a conſiderable part of the top of our Mount Veſuvius was fairly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke, blended with a pale coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phenomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions ſhall ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption."

The Spring Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows:

In Lancaſter County	12th May
Dauphin	20th May
Cumberland	26th May
Franklin	2d June
York	9th June
Cheſter	16th June.

Captain Thomas Dring, who arrived at Rhode-Iſland from the Cape de Verd Iſland, in the brigantine Happy Return, gives the following extract from his Journal.----Sailed from Bonaviſta the 28th of January, 1788. The day before I left Bonaviſta arrived Captain Aaron Sheffield, of Newport, on a whaling voyage, having made 140 barrels of oil; and ſailed the ſame day. Left at Bonaviſta the following veſſels, viz. Ship Mercury, Capt. Howland; ſhip Favourite, Captain Jones; and ſchooner ——, Captain Cunningham, all belonging to Boſton.—Brig Nancy, Capt. Brown of Portſmouth. The 29th January, ſtopped at St. Jago, to water: the day following arrived a Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman, bound to China, who had on their paſſage taken from a wreck, a ſeaman, who gave me the following account.—That he Dennis Martin, belonging to the brigantine Navigator, John Suter, of Philadelphia, maſter, from Baltimore, bound to L'Orient, in France, that they ſailed about the middle of December, and had been 10 days at ſea, when ſcudding under a reefed foreſail, the tiller broke, and ſhe immediately broached too, and ſhipped a ſea, which filled the foreſail, and broke the foremaſt in three pieces; and overſet her inſtantly; that there was no ſoul on deck at the time, except himſelf and the man at the helm, who went overboard at the ſame time, and he believes was wounded by the tiller, as he appeared helpleſs: the whole crew periſhed below. She overſet about 4 o'clock, P. M. and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he kept on her bottom until next morning, at which time ſhe righted, with her mainmaſt ſtanding: he then betook himſelf to the main top, the ſea making a breach over the veſſel: he remained there until the ſhrouds gave way, and the maſt ripped up the partners; he then had recourſe to the bowſprit, where he remained until he was happily relieved by the above mentioned ſhip, having been four days on the wreck, without either victuals, drink or ſleep, and much bruiſed by frequently being waſhed from the wreck, and almoſt ready to periſh through fatigue and hunger. He was treated with great humanity by the Daniſh Captain, and choſe to proceed the voyage with him; he did not know the latitude nor longitude they were overſet in, but had heard the captain ſay the ſame day. they would make the land on Sunday, that being Thurſday, 3d of January. Their mate was a Mr. Simpſon, belonging ſomewhere about Rhode-Iſland. Left at St. Jago, 1ſt of February, ſhip Thomas, captain Vickery, of Boſton, the above named Daniſh ſhip informed me they had ſeen a ſhip, which all her maſts gone, three days before they came acroſs the above mentioned wreck, could not board her, no ſoul appeared on deck.

AUGUSTA, March 8.

Our accounts from the frontiers are truly diſtreſſing. The Savages, who are very numerous on the other ſide of the Oconee, frequently croſs over and commit theft and murder in the ſettlements on that river. Laſt week they killed a man near Williamſon's ſwamp, burnt three houſes, and drove off a number of cattle.

SAVANNA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Colonel James Maxwell to Brigadier General Jackſon, dated 16th March, 1788.

"On the 6th inſt. Capt. Stirling, of this regiment, received intelligence of a party of Indians collecting ſtock over the river Altamaha, whereupon he ordered five picked horſemen, well mounted, to croſs the river. They lay that night at the evacuated fort called Williams's, and on Saturday morning proceeded up the ſouth ſide of the river, and at Phinholloway creek found their trail, which they followed, and about two o'clock came up with them, twelve in number, with ſeventeen head of cattle and a drove of hogs. The white party immediately charged, and drove the Indians for a conſiderable diſtance, until they gained a bay, where they reſolutely faced about, and, finding the ſmall number of whites, entered into a ſpirited action, which continued for ſome time, during which two of the Indians were killed; but the ſuperiority of numbers obliged the white party to retreat, after having one of their horſes killed, another ſo wounded as to be of little ſervice, one of the men wounded through the hand, and another ſlightly in the neck. I make no doubt but they will leave the ſtock and make off, as this is the firſt check they have had in this part. The names of the five brave men who fought ſo ſuperior a number, almoſt three to one, and who would certainly have deſtroyed the Indian party but for the ſwamp, are, Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker; Green was ſlightly wounded in the neck, Harvey rendered unfit for action by a ſhot in the hand, King's horſe was wounded, Waggoner's horſe was killed on the ſpot, and his rifle almoſt choaked the firſt fire, and Corker loſt his only flint in the action, yet with all thoſe diſadvantages, they made a ſafe and ſecure retreat. Waggoner, a poor man, loſt his horſe, bridle, ſaddle and blanket. I hope his country will make him whole. Capt. Lewis, whoſe corps is very valuable, has ſcouted as far as Ohoopie without finding a ſign. Moſt of the ſettlers on the frontier have removed to their plantations. A white man was with the party, but kept aloof during the action."

Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 18th March, 1788.

"The General requeſts Col. Maxwell to preſent his warmeſt thanks to Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker, the five brave men of his regiment, who ſo gallantly engaged ſo ſuperior a number of Indians, over the Alatamaha, on the 6th inſtant, and to aſſure them, he will make a point of acquainting his Honor the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive, of their conduct. He hopes their example will be followed by every party who are fortunate enough to fall in with our ſavage enemy.

JOHN LUCAS, Aid de Camp."

March 27. From Burke county we have advice, that on Tueſday, the 11th inſtant, a man named Daniel Sykes, Mrs. Dabney his ſiſter, and a young man named Purlock, were killed and ſcalped at Williamſon's Swamp, within 7 miles of the Old Town, on Great Ogechee river, it is ſuppoſed by a party of white men and Indians. Sykes's daughter (a little girl) held out a bottle of honey to them, ſaying it was rum, and begged them to ſpare her life; they told her they did not want rum, but her hair, knocked her down with a lightwood ſtick, and ſcalped her, but we hear ſhe is in a fair way of recovering. A number of inhabitants, it is ſaid, ſoon after collected together, tracked the murderers to the houſe of one Allen, and took ſeveral white men priſoners; one named Conway, who would not ſurrender, was killed.

Two men were killed on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, in ſight of Tomkin's fort, near Frederica, and a girl carried off by the Indians. A party of 25 men were ſent in purſuit of them.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

The election for two members to repreſent the town of Baltimore in the Convention, to meet at Annapolis the 21ſt inſt. to decide on the new conſtitution, was cloſed on Thurſday morning, when the poll ſtood as follows:

James M'Henry, Eſq;	962
John Coulter, Eſq;	958
Samuel Sterett, Eſq;	385
David M'Mechen, Eſq;	380

There is no inſtance we remember in which the town diſcovered more unanimity than on this occaſion. Mr. M'Henry and Dr. Coulter were not put in nomination till the ſecond day of the election; but it being well known that they were decidedly of opinion, that the ratification of the conſtitution ought to *precede* any amendments or alterations, and that it muſt be injurious to our common intereſts to delay its ratification, in the hope of obtaining them in any other manner than preſcribed by the conſtitution, procured for theſe gentlemen the general ſuffrages of their fellow citizens.---On the ſame day the ſhip-builders, the tradeſmen concerned in navigation, the merchants, the manufacturers, and ſeveral thouſand inhabitants, walked in proceſſion through the different ſtreets of the town, preceded with the flag of the United States, and a decorated ſhip, ſupported by ſailors. The countenance which this proceſſion received in every quarter of the town, while it marks the ſpirit and wiſhes of its citizens, muſt ſerve as an additional motive with the members to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to haſten the adoption of the conſtitution.

At the cloſe of the polls for Baltimore county at the court-houſe and Mr. Dewitt's laſt night, there appeared 787 votes for Harry Dorſey Gouth, Eſq; John Craddock, Eſq; 774; James Gittings, Eſq; 773; John Eager Howard, Eſq; 771.

Capt. Charles Ridgley, 682; Charles Ridgley of William Eſq; 678; Edward Cockey, Eſq; 645; Nathan Cromwell, Eſq; 630

BOSTON, March 29.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Court proceeded to conſider and determine what further meaſures were proper to be taken for the diſpoſing and making ſale of the eaſtern lands---when John Read, Eſq; and Dr. Daniel Cony were joined to the committee on that ſubject, and their commiſſion extended, empowering them to ſell all the unappropriated lands in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, upon ſuch conditions and in ſuch quantities as they ſhall judge moſt for the intereſt of the commonwealth---and to receive in payment either ſpecie, or the conſolidated ſtate notes. The ſaid lands are to be exempted from taxes for ten years, reſerving in each townſhip four lots of land, of 320 acres each, for public uſes; and alſo one townſhip, which is appropriated for the expreſs purpoſe of building and ſupporting a *Public Seminary of Learning* in the county of Lincoln---ſaid townſhip to be laid out central between Kennebeck and Penobſcot Rivers, to the northward of Waldo's patent.

On Wedneſday evening the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives concurred with a vote of the Hon. Senate, for making ſale of the the weſtern lands belonging to this commonwealth, for three hundred thouſand pounds in ſpecie---173 members preſent, 107 for concurring.---This, with the army notes which are nearly all paid in, and for the remainder of which executions are now iſſuing, we hope will ſoon put our public debt on a reſpectable footing.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt give the higheſt ſatisfaction to every friend of the commonwealth, to ſee meaſures adopted by government evidently calculated to expedite the ſale of public lands---as thereby we ſhall not only have the pleaſure of beholding the number of our induſtrious citizens daily encreaſing, but the *public debt*, (that ſource of national calamity) yearly leſſening; and ſhould the preſent proſpect of diſpoſingthe weſtern territory ſucceed, a conſiderable part of the ſtate debt will ſhortly be extinguiſhed.

How ſtrange are the viciſſitudes of life!----A gentleman from Sangate, in Vermont, informs us, that the famous General Shays, (ſo called) from the command of an army, is now at that place, reduced to the humble employment of *making brooms* for a livelihood.

April 2. Yeſterday, agreeably to their requeſt, his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to prorogue the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, to the Tueſday next preceding the laſt Wedneſday of May next; after giving his aſſent to thirty-one public and private acts paſſed during the ſeſſion.

After ſeveral amendments, the reſolve mentioned in our laſt, reſpecting the weſtern lands, as finally paſſed in the legiſlature yeſterday, was for diſpoſing of this State's right of pre-emption in ſaid lands to the Hon. Mr. Gorham, and others, for *Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, in conſolidated notes of this commonwealth, with intereſt until the time limited for payment.

The Hon. Senate have not concurred with the Hon. Houſe in their reſolve for pardoning, and reſtoring to the rights of citizenſhip, *Shays, Day, Parſons*, &c.---Therefore, thoſe of them who are now in cuſtody will be tried according to the due forms of law, and, if convicted, be ſentenced accordingly.

The fœderaliſts of Rhode-Iſland have, in the affair of the new conſtitution, behaved with their uſual firmneſs and patriotiſm: Thoſe of Newport and Providence met on the day *(the 24th ult.)* appointed by the legiſlature for diſcuſſing the conſtitution in town-meetings; and after a fair and attentive conſideration of the buſineſs upon which they were met, they almoſt unanimouſly agreed that they were not ſufficiently informed, to be able to give their *Yea or Nay*, on a queſtion of ſuch importance: And as unanimouſly united in inſtructing their deputies to the General Aſſembly, that a reſolution, recommending to the ſeveral towns the appointment of a convention of the ſtate, might be paſſed by the Aſſembly, agreeably to the recommendations of Congreſs, and the general Convention. The freemen in theſe meetings were ſuppoſed to be near 1000----and but about ten diſſenting voices were found amongſt them. This meaſure of the two great towns of Rhode-Iſland wholly fruſtrates the deſign of the *little* rulers of that ſtate, in endeavouring to obtain, by their little arts, the rejection of a conſtitution, becauſe one object of it is to protect THE HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS CITIZEN FROM THE ARTS OF KNAVES AND PUBLIC ROBBERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 29.

On Monday next the Honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate will meet at Eaſt-Greenwich.

A town-meeting was held in this town laſt Monday, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, for taking the yeas and nays of the freemen of this ſtate on the propoſed new conſtitution---and, in purſuance of a ſpecial warning, for the purpoſe of giving inſtructions to their repreſentatives relative to the memorial and petition preſented to the General Aſſembly at ſaid ſeſſion, by the ſociety of friends, on the ſubject of the tender-act and ſtatute of limitations (ſo called.)---There was the moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting which has been for a long time. After the new conſtitution had been read, and objections offered from all quarters of the houſe againſt voting thereon by yeas and nays, a committee was appointed to report a ſuitable petition to the legiſlature on the occaſion: And the laſt mentioned buſineſs being taken up, it was reſolved, that the deputies for this town uſe their endeavours, at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, to procure a repeal of the ſaid ſtatute and of the ſaid tender-act, and that the bills of credit at their current value, as well as ſpecific articles, be made a tender to ſatisfy executions. The meeting adjourned to two o'clock the next day, and without doing buſineſs adjourned to two o'clock on Wedneſday, when there again aſſembled a very full and reſpectable meeting, to which their committee made report; and the petition reported, after two ſeveral readings, was adopted by an unanimous vote, and ordered to be preſented by the deputies of this town to the honorable the General Aſſembly, at their ſeſſion next week, at Eaſt-Greenwich.----The purport of the petition is, that as many of the freemen of this ſtate decline voting by yeas and nays, ſome being deſirous of amending, and ſome for other reaſons, a convention, repreſenting all the freemen, will ſooner or later become neceſſary to pronounce the ultimatum of the ſtate on this ſubject---and praying the legiſlature to recommend the holding one at ſuch time and place as may in their wiſdom ſeem moſt proper.

NEWPORT, *April* 3.

Reſult of the Proceedings in this ſtate on the New Conſtitution.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE, and WESTERLY, did not poll, but gave inſtructions to their Deputies in General Aſſembly, to have the Conſtitution referred to a Convention, where it could be legally and properly determined.

WARWICK and GREENWICH, no yeas were given, the Fœderaliſts having entered a proteſt againſt the alteration of the mode of deciſion as *illegal and unprecedented*.

BRISTOL and LITTLE COMPTON, there was a majority of votes for the New Conſtitution.

The other towns generally negatived the Conſtitution, their majorities will appear larger, as the fœderaliſts generally declined giving their votes in town meeting upon a queſtion that is reſolvable only by a convention of the people.

It is therefore preſumed that the legiſlature will conſider this act altering the mode of deciſion as abortive and nugatory---and not offer to the United States and to the world a *partial deciſion* of the conſtitution as being the voice of the people of this ſtate---for it is an indiſputable truth that the NAYS returned do not form a majority of the freemen and freeholders of the ſtate.

Adherence to the Confederation.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS yet remains unrepreſented in THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA---any order to the contrary notwithſtanding.

On Friday laſt the town meeting of this town convened, agreeable to their adjournment, to hear the report of their committee appointed to draft inſtructions to our repreſentatives *for calling of a Convention and repealing of the Tender and Limitation Acts*---the report accordingly was read, and unanimouſly received.

The public will have a juſt eſtimate of the principles of the antifœderaliſts in this ſtate, by recurring to the principles of our domeſtic government for two years paſt---the oppoſers of the New Conſtitution being uniform ſupporters of an iniquitous tender of a depreciated paper money at par.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

We learn, by late letters from Waſhington county, that there is but a ſmall oppoſition to the new Conſtitution in that and Weſtmoreland county, and that only a trifling diſſatisfaction prevails in Fayette county, which it is expected will ceaſe as ſoon as nine ſtates adopt the government.

Saturday laſt arrived the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Thomas Bell, from Madraſs, Pondicherry and Cudalore, having compleated her voyage in about fifteen months. It is ſaid ſhe has brought a very rich and valuable cargo.

Captain Bell informs us, that about the beginning of September laſt, the ſhip Cheſapeake, Captain O'Donnel, of Baltimore, arrived at Bengal from Bourdeaux, all well.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 10.

"Our election for the members of the State Convention commenced on Tueſday laſt; the fœderaliſts were likely to be taken by ſurprize; but Dr. M'Henry and Dr. Coulter have carried by a great majority for the town, both fœderal. The two Charles Ridgeleys for Baltimore county. Luther Martin for Hartford county, though it is ſuppoſed he is not eligible. Judge Hanſon and Nicholas Carrol for Annapolis, fœderal. The Hon. Joſeph Gilpin, Col. Hollingſworth, Col. S. Evans and James G. Heron, Eſq; for Cæcil county, all fœderal. So far as returns have come to my knowledge, there will be a large majority of this ſtate convention fœderal."

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

IN your laſt Gazette a writer, without a ſignature, has addreſſed a few lines to you on the ſubject of Judge B---n's letters. I know not how thoſe two extraordinary papers came into the hands of the perſon who ſent them to you, but if a ſeal was violated, the meaſure, when proved, will certainly meet with much cenſure and no praiſe. I ſay "*when proved*," becauſe at the time they were ſent to you I am ſatisfied you neither had the confeſſion of Mr. Bryan's friend, nor could you know that Mr. Ralſton had not received them. But while we reprehend the breach of a ſeal, *let us not loſe ſight of the pernicious nature and tendency of the letters.* One paragraph unjuſtly ſtabs the whole body of the poſt-officers; another wantonly and falſely ſtabs the whole body of the merchants, and perpetrates, in the the ſight of aſtoniſhed foreigners, a ſuicide of the mercantile credit of Pennſylvania. A third paragraph clandeſtinely foſters a contempt of government in the boſom of the commonwealth, while a fourth, pregnant with groſs ſedition, is calculated to re-kindle the fire of civil war in a ſiſter ſtate. And could this indignant and patriotic apologiſt recount the injuries to his honorable and dignified friend, without remembering *one* of the outrages in thoſe baneful epiſtles, againſt decency, againſt truth, or againſt his country. Is it a mere nothing, that a man poſſeſſing the delegated powers and dignities of the ſtate has branded with conſpiracy the lawful doings of moſt of the legiſlatures, and ſix conventions. The writer has not confined his cenſure to the mere interception of the letter, but extends it to the act of *publiſhing*. In his zeal for his friend, he has very politely attacked you through the medium of your own paper. What, are the preſſes to be no longer free, when the miſconduct of a *dignified* character is to be laid before the bar of the public? But where is the harm of publiſhing Mr. B----'s letters. He is not aſhamed of them I hope. It is to be preſumed from his ſtation they are not falſe, and no body will ſay they are not as *decent* as they are *true*. But why is a charge brought againſt the fœderaliſts? How does it appear that they have opened the letters? Though we know they are a great majority, we do not ſuppoſe this writer will aſſert there are no other people in the ſtate. But how could there be any deſign againſt Mr. Bryan, or any ſuſpicion of him, to lead to the opening of theſe letters? They are not ſuperſcribed by him. His packets and letters have ſurely not been ſo much on the roads of late that his hand writing is become univerſally known. I hope the worthy judge could not have procured a ſuperſcriber from any conſciouſneſs of what he was about. But I will not dwell longer on theſe odious productions. Giving up the conduct of the perſon who procured the letters as ever ſo cenſurable, yet two things appear to me very clear; 1ſt, that Mr. B---n cannot be defended; and 2dly, that the letters, when diſcovered, ought not to have been concealed.

Q.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I Shall not here make any comment on the variety of *romantic* and groundleſs ſtories, articles of intelligence, &c. publiſhed by way of extracts of letters, notes from correſpondents, and anonymous eſſays, or of the torrents of abuſe and ſcurrility, that have appeared in the newſpapers ſince the birth of the new Conſtitution: I truſt they can be of no ſervice to any cauſe among an honeſt people, therefore none have anſwered or taken notice of them. But I ſhall confine myſelf to a few obſervations on the laughable attempts of ſome anonymous *ſcribblers* to invalidate the *ſolid facts* contained in Mr. Bryan's letters. The writers of theſe ſkits, paragraphs, eſſays, &c. whoever they are, muſt have a very contemptible opinion of the underſtanding of the people, if they ſuppoſe that the unſupported aſſertions of anonymous ſcribblers will be credited, eſpecially as the *facts* are ſo well authenticated with the name of as reſpectable a character as is in the ſtate, who I know equally deſpiſes the abuſe and ſcurrility of a news-paper, as he pities the authors of it.

One *ſcribbler* ſays, that *Mr. King* carried the Reaſons of Diſſent of our Minority to *Boſton*, and had it publiſhed. This is ſo far from being the caſe, that lately, ſince the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts has ſeen theſe unanſwerable reaſons of diſſent, they have publicly reprobated the new conſtitution in the ſtrongeſt terms, in their anſwer to Mr. *Handcock*'s ſpeech; and it is now doubted whether they will not have the whole reconſidered by that ſtate. The ſame ſcribbler ſays, Mr. Ellicot denies having ſaid what is contained in the poſtſcript of Mr. B----'s letter. Be this as it may, many people can atteſt to the truth of what is in Mr. B----'s poſtſcript, if Mr. Ellicot makes it neceſſary: But I truſt there will be no occaſion. The ſignature of J---e B--n is not to be doubted *in Pennſylvania*, from the inſinuations of any anonymous party ſcribblers. But what ſays the next ſcribbler? Why, he denies the affair of the Poſt-office, even ſince the legiſlature of this ſtate have taken up the matter, upon the petition of all the printers, and inſtructed our Delegates in Congreſs to enquire into the cauſe of the ſtoppage of news-papers in the poſt-office, &c.

Another ſcribbler denies that there were ſo many as 1000 armed men at Carliſle; the idea of ſo many determined men is not pleaſing to this ſcribbler; whereas there were above that number armed, and at leaſt 500 without arms, beſides the deputies from the militia of a neighbouring county. What does the printers of the Carliſle Gazette ſay in one of their paragraphs, made by themſelves, viz. "It is with pleaſure we announce to the "public, that the militia, who on this occaſion amount-"ed to about fifteen hundred men, who are generally "men of property and good character, and all evinced, "both by words and actions, that they intended to per-"ſevere in every meaſure that would oppoſe the eſta-"bliſhment of the new Conſtitution, at the riſk of their "lives and fortunes." And the ſame paper ſays, that they did not remain in town more than half a day, or hurt any thing, except "firing a few ſhot into the ſign of a tavern-keeper who was ſuppoſed to be a federaliſt." I give their account of it, becauſe they are of the party *called* federaliſts, therefore they could have no intention of deceiving their own friends. But, if there was any occaſion, I am confident 30,000 men could be aſſembled at a very ſhort warning by this ſtate.

In the ſame manner has the affair of the petitions been miſrepreſented; for it is well known that this was the work of one individual, unadviſed by the party in oppoſition to the conſtitution; indeed, it was forbid by the moſt of the oppoſition, as contrary to their ſyſtem of conduct; and yet this individual obtained above 4000 ſignatures in only two counties. If petitioning had been adopted by the oppoſition generally, I am confident that five ſixths of the ſtate would have ſigned. Having detected and expoſed theſe fairy tales and ſtories of party, I ſhall take no notice of ſimilar ones publiſhed on the ſame occaſion, as they are all equally groundleſs.

M.

[*The following very intereſting Intelligence to the commercial part of the community, is copied from* La Gazette de France, *printed at Paris, under the Royal ſanction; and received by the* Juno, *arrived at New-York, from Havre-de-Grace, which ſailed* 12 *days after his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's packet.*]

Letter from Mr. Lambert, Councellor of State and of the Council Royal of Finance and Commerce. Comptroller General of Finance to Mr. Jefferſon Miniſter Plenipotentary for the United States of America, at the Court of Verſailles.

Verſailles, Dec. 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honor, Sir, to ſend you a copy of an arret paſſed in council, for encouraging the commerce of the United States of America in France. I ſhall furniſh you with a number of others as ſoon as they ſhall be printed.

You will therein ſee that ſeveral conſiderable favours, not before promiſed to the American commerce, have been added to thoſe which the king announced to you, in the letter addreſſed to you on the 22d of October of the laſt year.

If in the mean time any duties have been levied, contrary to the intentions of that letter, they ſhall be repaid on ſight of the vouchers.

I have alſo ordered a verification of the facts whereon it was repreſented to you, that the deciſion of 24th of May, 1786, relative to the commerce of tobacco, had not been fully executed.---Be aſſured that if it ſhall appear that engagements have been evaded, which were taken under the ſanction of the king, effectual proviſion ſhall be made for their ſcrupulous fulfilment.

You will learn alſo with pleaſure that the meaſures I have taken to prevent the interruption of commerce of tobacco have had full ſucceſs.

This commodity ſhall not be accepted from among thoſe to which the right of entreport is given. The farmers general ſhall have no preference in the purchaſes; the proprietors ſhall be perfectly maſters of their ſpeculations, and free to export their tobaccos by ſea to foreign countries.

Meaſures only muſt be taken to prevent thoſe frauds to which the entreport might ſerve as a pretext; and the chambers of commerce for the ports ſhall be conſulted, in order that the precautions neceſſary for this purpoſe may not be in a form incompatible with that liberty which commerce ought to enjoy in its operations.

Altho' the preſent ſtock of the farmers general amounts to about three years conſumption, I have engaged that company to continue to purchaſe yearly from the 1ſt day of January, 1788, to the end of their leaſe, fourteen thouſand hogſheads of tobacco brought directly into the ports of France in French or American bottoms, and to ſhew at the end of every four months that their purchaſes amount to four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix hogſheads.

As to the prices, you have been ſenſible yourſelf of the neceſſity of leaving them free; and this freedom of price was the principal object of the applications of the American and French merchants when they complained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then to force the purchaſes of tobacco, though at high prices, inſomuch that the farmers general now find themſelves poſſeſſed of three years proviſion, ſhews that the intereſt of the planters and merchants of the United States of America have ever been precious to the king.

The arret of council herein incloſed, and other regulations which I have the honor of communicating to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending ſo much to ſtrengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with a very ſincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) LAMBERT.

An ACT of the King's Council of State, for the Encouragement of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE KING, deſirous of encouraging the commerce of his ſubjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally uſeful; having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, councellor of ſtate, and of the royal council of finance and commerce, comptroller-general of finance, his majeſty being in his council, has ordained and does ordain as follows:

Article 1. Whale-oils and ſpermaceti, the produce of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France directly in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States ſhall continue to be ſubjected to a duty only of ſeven livres ten ſols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale fins ſhall be ſubject to a duty of only ſix livres thirteen ſols four deniers the quintal, with the ten ſols per livre on each of the ſaid duties; which ten ſols per liver ſhall ceaſe on the laſt day of December one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf to grant further favours to the produce of the whale fiſheries carried on by the fiſhermen of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, if, on the information which his Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be taken thereon, he ſhall judge it expedient for the intereſt of the two nations.

Art. 2. The other fiſh oils and dry or ſalted fiſh, the produce in like manner of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought alſo directly into France, in their, or in French veſſels, ſhall not pay any other nor greater duties than thoſe to which the oils and fiſh of the ſame kind, the produce of the fiſheries of Hanſeatic towns, or of other the moſt favored nations, are or ſhall be ſubject in the ſame caſe.

Art. 3. The manufacture of candles and tapers of ſpermaceti ſhall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

Art. 4. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peaſe, beans, lentils, flax-ſeed and other ſeeds, flour, trees and ſhrubs, pot-aſh and pearl aſh, ſkins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall not be ſubject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

Art. 5. Veſſels built in the United States and ſold in France, or purchaſed by Frenchmen, ſhall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

Art. 6. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this, as in the fourth article, ſhall be exempt from all addition of ſous per livre.

Art. 7. The exportation of arms of all ſorts, and of gun-powder for the United States of America, ſhall be always permitted in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value; and gun-powder in that caſe ſhall be exempt from all duty on giving a cautionary bond.

Art. 8. Papers of all ſorts, even paper hangings and coloured papers, paſte-board and books, ſhall be exempt from all duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, and ſhall be entitled in that caſe to a reſtitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paſte-board.

Art. 9. The admiralty duties on the veſſels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, ſhall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June laſt, in the caſes therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the tenth of January, 1770, for the objects for which no proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid edict; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the ſaid duties ſhall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſels or otherwiſe, as alſo to ſimplify the ſaid duties of the admiralty and to regulate them as far as ſhall be poſſible on the principle of reciprocity, as ſoon as the orders ſhall be compleated which were given by his Majeſty according to the twenty-ſixth article of the ſaid edict of the month of June laſt.

Art. 10. The entreport (or ſtoring) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States ſhall be permitted for ſix months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her colonies; and the ſaid entreport ſhall be ſubject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

Art. 11. To favor the exportation of arms, hard-ware, jewellery, bonnetery,* of wool and of cotton, coarſe woollens, ſmall draperies and ſtuffs of cottons of all ſorts, and other merchandize of French fabric, which will be ſent to the United States of America in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, his Majeſty reſerves to himſelf to grant encouragements, which ſhall be immediately regulated in his Council, according to the nature of each of the ſaid merchandizes.

Art. 12. As to other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States in their or in French veſſels, or carried from France to the ſaid United States in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States; and with reſpect to all commercial conventions whatſoever, his Majeſty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the ſame rights, privileges and exemptions with the ſubjects of his Majeſty, ſaving the execuion of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

Art. 13. His Majeſty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the moſt favored nations in his colonies of America; and moreover his Majeſty aſſures to the ſaid citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own ſubjects of France enjoy or ſhall enjoy in Aſia, and in the ſeas leading thereto; provided always, that their veſſels ſhall have been fitted out and diſpatched in ſome port of the United States.

His Majeſty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthievre, admiral of France; the intendants and commiſſioners de parti in the provinces; the commiſſioners de parti for the obſervation of the ordinances in the admiralties; the officers of the admiralties; maſters of the ports; judges des traites, and all others, to whom it ſhall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the preſent regulation, which ſhall be regiſtered in the offices of the ſaid admiralties, read, publiſhed and poſted wherever ſhall be neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty preſent, held at Verſailles, the twenty-ninth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

(Signed) LE CTE. DE LA LUZERNE.

* *This term includes bonnets, ſtockings, ſocks, under-waiſtcoats, drawers, gloves and mittens, as ſold by the bonnetiers.*

*** The Contributors to the *Public School of Germantown* are requeſted to attend on *Monday*, the fifth of May next, to *elect Truſtees*, agreeable to charter.

JOSEPH FERREE, Secretary.

Germantown, April 11, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity, and by the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia, (price 1*s*6)

A DESCRIPTION, with inſtructions for the uſe, of a newly invented Surveying Inſtrument, called the TRIGONOMETER. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an excluſive right for twenty-one years from the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.------To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a ſcale of equal parts and compaſſes only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural ſines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its uſe in ſurveying, &c. III. Rules reſpecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for ſolving all caſes in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An eaſy method of finding the exact courſe and diſtance between two objects, which are inviſible the one from the other. The whole illuſtrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the inſtrument.

By GEORGE WALL, junior, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.

Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which FINES are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Rebecca Brodhead*, late the wife of *Daniel Brodhead*, of Reading, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and relict of *Samuel Mifflin*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt her eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Truſtee.

April 9, 1788.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," ſituate on Tumbling Run, in Brunſwick townſhip and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots of ground, ſituate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny townſhip and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town, No 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Alſo 14 out lots near ſaid town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances reſpectively. All taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Swier, and to be ſold, by

¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to HENRY ANTES, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by JAMES MOORE, for £ 100, the other by BLACKALL WILLIAM BALL and ſaid MOORE, for £ 25, as ſecurity for fines impoſed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the ſaid HENRY ANTES has made ſeveral attempts to transfer the ſaid Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the ſubſcriber to all perſons, not to receive the ſame, as he will not pay any part thereof. JAMES MOORE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, on the evening of the 8th inſtant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negroe; he has a very black and ſurly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very ſtout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white ſtuff, a blue and white homeſpun woollen under-jacket and trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fuſtian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow ſtripes, pretty much worn, two white ſhirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a caſtor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named BOB, born in Eaſt-Jerſey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Eſq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtrong made, has a ſurly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with ſleeves, one blue the other ſcarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowſers, with two ſmall patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue ſtockings, two ſhirts, and a caſtor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is ſuppoſed carried one off with them. Previous to their going they committed ſome robberies in the neighbourhood; it is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mulattoe and negroe, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD,
JOSEPH BATES.

Gloucеſter county, New-Jerſey,
April 12, 1788.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſt, living in Newtown townſhip, Gloucеſter county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a Dutch lad, named LUDWICK GLASS, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down look, with a ſtoop in his walk, and ſpeaks but bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced.----Alſo went off at the ſame time, a negroe ſlave, named SAM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout and ſquare made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging looſe from his head, his ſkin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable ſcar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white ſerge coat, well worn, blue jacket with brown back, a pair of blue trowſers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, ſtrong ſhoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd ſilver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the ſlave to elope with him. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and lodges them in any gaol in this or a neighbouring ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the ſlave only, with reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD THORNE, at Market-ſtreet ferry, or the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1788. †

Montgomery county, Moreland townſhip, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on a Promiſſory Note, to be paid in gold or ſilver, given by Henry Wilſon, then of Cheſter county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaſter county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as ſaid note has been fully diſcharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE House and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-ſtreet.*

April 8. §7w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered one in on week after the bargain is compleated,

A Good limeſtone PLANTATION, and MILL, ſituate in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia; the mill has two water-wheels, two pair of ſtones in uſe, one pair burrs; the mill is built for three pair of ſtones, three boultings, &c. it is ſeated and turned by the Valley creek, as conſtant a ſtream as in the ſtate; on the land is good burr ſtone, proved and in uſe, preferable to many imported; a good ſtone houſe or houſes, near 60 feet front, with other ſtone and log buildings. The purchaſer's eyes will be his beſt director. By applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, may view the premiſes and know the terms. If not ſold before the 24th of April, it will then be put up for ſale to the higheſt bidder, with ſeveral other things. ¶ JOSEPH MITCHELL.

Tredyffryn, March 31, 1788.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT highly improved PLANTATION, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells, ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, containing 86 acres, 20 of which woodland, the remainder highly manured, and fuitable either for gardening or grazing, there being 15 acres of excellent clover for mowing; alſo two good young bearing apple orchards, with a variety of other beſt fruits, conſiſting of pears, peaches, apricots, pruans, plumbs, cherries, &c. The houſe is large, well finiſhed, and commands an agreeable proſpect of the river, &c. with a large barn and other out-houſes. For terms, apply to ¶ PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſſing, 4th Month 7th, 1788.

Durham Furnace, April 7, 1788.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named DANIEL WALKER, thin viſaged, ſandy coloured, blackiſh hair, red beard, is a tall ſlim fellow, born in America, and about ſix or ſeven and twenty years of age; had on a pair of woolen overalls of a red colour, cloth coloured jacket and hunting ſhirt, but may change his clothes. It is ſuppoſed he may be in company with a woman who hath three ſcars on her throat, occaſioned by an attempt made by herſelf to cut it. All perſons are forbid to harbour or convey him away, at their peril. A reward of FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and reaſonable charges, paid by † RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Purſuant to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold at Jacob Hightſler's tavern, in Gwyned townſhip, the 17th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL Tract of Land, lying in Gwyned aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, late the eſtate of GWYN ELLIS, deceaſed, two thirds thereof cleared, the reſt wood land, adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given on the day and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by

† ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of John Beaton, Eſq; late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are reqeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence. † JOHN CULBERTSON, Executor.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Culbertſon, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of June next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† JOHN CULBERTSON, Adminiſtrator.

March 31, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulattoe Slave named NED, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he went away, a half worn brown coat, an old jacket let out at the ſides with brown cloth, tow ſhirt, old dark corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with plated buckles, new wool hat cocked up at the ſides, has been inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place may be ſeen on his left arm. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber (on the night of the 29th inſt. March) living in Northampton townſhip, county of Burlington, and weſtern diviſion of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant man, named James Elliot, about 22 years of age, is of a ſour countenance, has long black hair (though not tied) had on and took with him an old felt hat, light coloured coatee, almoſt new, ſeveral pairs of ſhoes, one whereof made of neats leather, with pegs in the ſoles, ſeveral other articles not rightly remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

‡ JOHN COOPER.

Pencader, April 4, 1788.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle county, near the ſtage road leading from Chriſtiana bridge to the Head of Elk, 7 miles from the former and 5 from the latter.

The Plantation contains 500 acres, viz. 150 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow made and 50 more may be made, the remainder well timbered.

There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, 32 feet by 27, with a good cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair, with a pump of excellent water at the door, a pleaſant garden and two valuable orchards, one of apples, the other peaches, each containing about 200 trees.

A conſiderable part of the purchaſe will be taken in dry goods. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſaid farm, or to Mr. SAMUEL M'LENE, in Philadelphia, who has a draft of the premiſes. § ISAAC LEWIS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PETER STEWART,

In Third-ſtreet, the fourth door below Market-ſtreet,

Grammatical Inſtitutes;

Or an eaſy INTRODUCTION to

Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar:

Deſigned for the uſe of Schools, and to lead young Gentlemen and Ladies into the knowledge of the firſt principles of the Engliſh language.

BY JOHN ASH, L. L. D.

With an APPENDIX; containing

I. The Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Inſtitutes.
III. Some uſeful Obſervations on the Elliptis.
IV. Exerciſes of bad Engliſh.
V. Leſſons on the Engliſh Language.

To which are added SELECT LESSONS, to inſtil juſt ſentiments of virtue into youth: And a collection of BOOKS, proper for young gentlemen and ladies, to ſhorten the path to knowledge.---Reviſed, corrected and enlarged.

To this PHILADELPHIA *edition* is now added, for the firſt time,

An ESSAY on PUNCTUATION;

Being an abridgement of a celebrated performance, lately publiſhed in London, on that ſubject.

[PRICE *2ſ. ſingle, and 18ſ. by the dozen.*]

From the CRITICAL REVIEW for June, 1785.

"AN eaſy, familiar, practical treatiſe on the ſubject of punctuation has been long wanted for the uſe of ſchools, and indeed for all perſons, who have any pretenſions to a liberal education. This elegant performance will amply ſupply the deficiency; and will not only afford the reader all neceſſary information, with reſpect to the ſtructure and diviſion of ſentences, but at the ſame time is happily calculated to elevate his ideas, to improve his taſte, and to furniſh him many beautiful ſentiments on moral and philoſophical ſubjects." *Philad. March* 29, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore

Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown, will ſet off from the above-ſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage-houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage-houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£1	10	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1	0	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,		15	0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,		5	0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1ſ3, nor more than 5ſ. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. The ſtages will commence running on Monday, the 17th inſtant. March 11, 1788.

IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

COXE *and* FRAZIER,

Oppoſite the BANK,

HALF bleached ſeven eighths Iriſh linens, fine and coarſe Holland linens, and Harlaem jeans, fuſtians, jeans, queen cords, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſiery, ſome ſtationary, coarſe boulting cloths, Dutch lace and fans, ſhalloons, durants, moreens of various colours, nails, ſheet copper, ſheathing paper, copper nails, a parcel of good muſquets and accoutrements very cheap, common and fine indigo, very good and cheap claret, in bottles, old Barbadoes ſpirit in butts, congo and common green tea, China plates, bowls, cups and ſaucers, logwood, mahogany, lignumvitæ.---A ſhip's boat and pumps.---Alſo to rent the Houſe in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by them---and the Houſe in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, lately occupied by Mr. Gotteer.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame. SAMUEL SHAW.

BROKE into an encloſure at Buſh-hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire, ſome time laſt fall, a large BLACK HORSE; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, to prevent his being ſold to pay the charges. Enquire on the premiſes, of †

March 27, 1788. JOHN SHORT.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the *Philadelphia Contributionſhip* for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 14th day of April next, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. §

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

BIRDSBOROUGH ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 22d day of April next, and the following days, until the whole is ſold,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue,

At the Court-houſe in the borough of READING,

THE following real ESTATES, late of MARK BIRD, Eſq; ſituate for the moſt part in the townſhips of Union, Amity and Robinſon, in the county of Berks, and partly in Nantmill, in Cheſter county, viz.

1ſt. Hopewell Furnace (and the lands therewith allotted) diſtant by the preſent road about five miles from Birdſborough Forges, containing 4338 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways; 800 or 900 acres the timber on which has never been cut, 200 or 300 acres of ſecond growth timber, now fit for cutting, having more on it than ever. The remainder is chiefly ſecond growth cheſnut timber, in a very thriving ſtate. It is thought there is timber enough on the whole tract to ſerve the furnace for ſix blaſts, 800 or 900 tons each blaſt, and by the time theſe are out, it will afford a conſiderable quantity of timber from the young growth now coming forward, ſufficient to ſupply the furnace for a number of years; there are between 50 and 60 acres of good watered meadow made, which may be encreaſed to 90 acres at a ſmall expence. Alſo, an excellent young bearing orchard of about 250 apple trees of the beſt fruit, with a ſufficient number of houſes to accommodate the workmen. The mines appertinent to this furnace, one whereof is ſituated in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two and an half miles from the furnace, which has ſupplied the furnace 17 years paſt, having now as good an appearance as ever, the vein or body of ore being 50 or 60 feet wide, contains 160 acres of land, being a valuable farm. The other is near Jones's, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, adjoining to Warwick minehole, of excellent quality, and to all appearances a large quantity of ore, diſtant from the furnace about four miles and an half, containing 40 acres of choice woodland.

2d. A meſſuage plantation and tract of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing near 200 acres, bounding on Birdſborough farm and Moſes Robinſon's place; being an exceeding good farm, with valuable improvements.

3d. A tract of land whereon Michael Baird dwells, in the rear of the laſt tract, containing about 150 acres, on which are erected a log dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn; there are about ſix acres of watered meadow, and an orchard of about 100 apple trees; about 90 acres of the land are cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of timber on it.

4th. A tract called George Keppart's place, containing 187 acres, chiefly woodland, having only about 20 acres cleared, of which about three acres are watered meadow, and four acres more may be eaſily made; two thirds of this tract is arable land; there are alſo a log dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a good ſpring convenient to the improvements.

5th. Calhoun's place, containing about 150 acres and allowance; there is a log dwelling-houſe, five acres of watered meadow, about thirty cleared, and a good ſpring on it.

6th. Bateman's place, containing 167 and a quarter acres of land and allowance, about four acres of watered meadow are made, and about twenty cleared, with a good ſpring and log houſe on it.

7th. John White's place, containing 216 acres and allowance, about ſeven acres watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a ſmall orchard, and a log dwelling-houſe and barn thereon, and a good ſpring.

8th. Benjamin William's place, has 200 acres and allowance, 10 acres of watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a good orchard, with log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring.

9th. A tract of unimproved well timbered land, at the head of Iſrael Robinſon's place, containing about 100 acres; very little of the timber having been cut.

Alſo, ſeveral other tracts of land, near or adjoining to the foregoing lands.

About 3000 cords of wood are cut ready for coaling, and will be ſold at the ſame time.

Thomas Lightfoot, of Uwchland, is now employed in making a correct draft of the premiſes, with their ſubdiviſions. And William Hays, of Birdſborough, will attend to ſhew the lines to any perſon deſirous of viewing them; the draft will be produced at the time and place of ſale.

One fifth part of the purchaſe money will be expected within three months after the ſale, and the remainder in yearly payments with intereſt, in proportions to be fixed at the time of ſale.

Philad. March 20, 1788. JOHN NIXON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 188 acres of good Land, with two good Houſes, one of ſtone, a Barn and Stables, with a good Orchard and good ſpring of water, ſome watered meadow, and more may be made; the place where formerly Samuel Picken lived, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, running along Brandywine creek, where there may be a mill built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to Samuel White, adjoining the ſame. For terms enquire of WILLIAM CLINGAN, Eſquire, living on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near Caleb Way's tavern, or of DUNCAN LEECH, Philadelphia, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

April 1, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory Brick Houſe, and three ſtory back buildings, pleaſantly ſituated in Arch, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Alſo one other three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Vine-ſtreet, between the aforeſaid ſtreets. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3021.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity, and by the other Booksellers in Philadelphia, (price 1/6.)

A DESCRIPTION, with inſtructions for the uſe, of a newly invented Surveying Inſtrument, called the TRIGONOMETER. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an excluſive right for twenty-one years from the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.------To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a ſcale of equal parts and compaſſes only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural ſines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its uſe in ſurveying, &c. III. Rules reſpecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for ſolving all caſes in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An eaſy method of finding the exact courſe and diſtance between two objects, which are inviſible the one from the other. The whole illuſtrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the inſtrument.

By GEORGE WALL, junior, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which FINES are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.

Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to HENRY ANTES, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by JAMES MOORE, for £ 100, the other by BLACKALL WILLIAM BALL and ſaid MOORE, for £ 25, as ſecurity for fines impoſed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the ſaid HENRY ANTES has made ſeveral attempts to transfer the ſaid Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the ſubſcriber to all perſons, not to receive the ſame, as he will not pay any part thereof. JAMES MOORE.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," ſituate on Tumbling Run, in Brunſwick townſhip and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots of ground, ſituate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny townſhip and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Alſo 14 out lots near ſaid town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances reſpectively. All taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Swier, and to be ſold, by

¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, on the evening of the 8th inſtant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negroe; he has a very black and ſurly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very ſtout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white ſtuff, a blue and white homeſpun woollen under jacket and trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fuſtian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow ſtripes, pretty much worn, two white ſhirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a caſtor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named BOB, born in Eaſt-Jerſey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Eſq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtrong made, has a ſurly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with ſleeves, one blue the other ſcarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowſers, with two ſmall patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue ſtockings, two ſhirts, and a caſtor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is ſuppoſed carried one off with them. Previous to their going they committed ſome robberies in the neighbourhood; it is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mulattoe and negroe, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM TOD,
Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, JOSEPH BATES.
April 12, 1788.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſt, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a Dutch lad, named LUDWICK GLASS, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down look, with a ſtoop in his walk, and ſpeaks but bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced.-----Alſo went off at the ſame time, a negroe ſlave, named SAM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout and ſquare made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging-looſe from his head, his ſkin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable ſcar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white ſerge trowſers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, ſtrong ſhoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd ſilver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the ſlave to elope with him. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and lodges them in any gaol in this or a neighbouring ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the ſlave only, with reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD THORNE, at Market-ſtreet ferry, or the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1788. †

Philadelphia, April 4, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to CHARLES HAMILTON, of the borough of Lancaſter, by bonds, notes, &c. are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 12th day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. Any perſon having claims againſt ſaid Charles Hamilton are requeſted to bring in the ſame, properly ateſted, to GEORGE BICKHAM, in Philadelphia, or JOHN GREER, in York-Town.

On TUESDAY, the 29th of April inſt.

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

In York-Town (unleſs previouſly ſold at private ſale)

All the remaining Stock of Goods,

LATE the property of Charles Hamilton (aſſigned to the ſubſcribers for the uſe of his creditors) amongſt which are---broadcloths, coatings, ſhalloons, durants, moreens, camblets, calimancoes, velvets, corduroys, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, checks, linens, and a variety of other goods.

JOHN FIELD,
JOHN DONALDSON,
WILLIAM BELL,
JOHN GREER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
} Aſſignees of Charles Hamilton.

N. B. Propoſals will be received from perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſtock at private ſale.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Kendall (Great-Britain) dated Feb. 2, 1788.

"The caſe of the enſlaved negroes ſpreads much, and many advocates for them appear; petitions from various parts of the nation are like to be preſented to Parliament, which I hope will excite attention: I ſubjoin two of them. Many men of influence eſpouſe the cauſe; it is ſaid Briſtol intends to petition, though divers there are deeply involved in the iniquity of the African trade; the ſubject is almoſt popular.

"The corporation of the city of York have petitioned, and the inhabitants at large are ſigning one; the Dean and Chapter of that city alſo propoſe to petition.

"The Univerſity of Cambridge has contributed near two hundred pounds towards forwarding the humane efforts of the friends to liberty, and intends alſo to petition Parliament.

"I am likewiſe told that a ſociety is forming in France to promote the abolition of the infamous traffic."

Northampton, January 19, 1788.

AT A MEETING, &c.

Earl SPENCE, Chairman.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following petition, agreed upon by this meeting, be inſerted in the Northampton Mercury, and that copies be lodged in the market towns in the county of Northampton, for the ſignature of ſuch perſons as ſhall approve thereof.

To the Honorable the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled---

The humble Petition of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders and others, of the county of Northampton,

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are perſuaded the Slave Trade carried on by this country with the coaſt of Africa is a violation of the natural rights of mankind, ſubverſive of the common principles of juſtice and humanity, diſgraceful to national character, and unworthy of the countenance of a great and free people.

That your petitioners are of opinion, that the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the ſuppreſſion of this inhuman traffic to the Britiſh plantations will find a ſpeedy and effectual remedy, in the adoption of a different and more civilized mode of treating the ſlaves already ſettled therein; and that the change will be the natural and happy conſequences of ſuch ſuppreſſion.

That your petitioners are deſirous of expreſſing their ſtrong abhorrence of the continuance of the ſaid trade, and of uſing their beſt efforts for the obtaining the abolition thereof; perſuaded that ſo long as the ſame is ſuffered to continue, thouſands of their fellow creatures are thereby doomed to undeſerved oppreſſion and miſery---thouſands to inevitable and unmerited deſtruction.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honorable Houſe to take the matter of this petition into conſideration, and to adopt ſuch meaſures for effectually aboliſhing the ſaid trade, as to the honorable Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

And yor petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Reſolved, That the members of the county be requeſted to preſent the above petition to the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned 'till Saturday the ninth of February next.

To the Honorable the COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled---

The Petition of the Manufacturers, Traders, and Inhabitants of Kendall, in Weſtmoreland.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners having taken into conſideration the nature and tendency of the African trade in negroes, by which many thouſands of their fellow creatures are annually tranſported from their own country to ſpend their days in oppreſſion and ſlavery, ſubject to the caprice and tyranny of many, whoſe hearts towards them are inſenſible to the generous feelings of humanity---

Your petitioners therefore ſubmiſſively requeſt the attention of Parliament to aboliſh a ſpecies of traffic ſo abounding with evils, ſo ſubverſive of the natural and unalienable rights of mankind, and ſo inconſiſtent with the mild, equal, and benevolent precepts of the Chriſtian religion.

London, 15th January, 1788.

At a committee of the ſociety, inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade,

Reſolved, That the following report be circulated for the general information of the Society.

THIS committee would gladly have availed themſelves of the ſentiments and inſtructions of a general meeting of the ſociety, in proſecuting the important objects of their appointment, but the remote ſituation of moſt of the ſubſcribers creates a difficulty which cannot eaſily be obviated. The committee, however, beg leave to aſſure them, that due attention will be paid to ſuch communications as they may be favoured with from individual members, and which it ſeems impracticable to obtain from the collective body.

The information and arguments on this ſubject, contained in various publications, have fully evinced the injuſtice and inhumanity of the ſlave trade. The committee have expended a conſiderable ſum in printing and diſpoſing ſuch tracts; but as they are fully perſuaded that no further arguments are neceſſary on that head, they have more particularly directed their attention to the plea of political neceſſity, which is frequently urged to juſtify, or at leaſt to palliate, this traffic. For though it can by no means be admitted, that the greateſt commercial advantages ought to preponderate, when oppoſed to the plaineſt dictates of religion and morality, yet the committee are not inſenſible of the natural influence which intereſt has in biaſſing the judgments of men, and of how much importance it is to convince the public, that the commerce of this kingdom, and even the intereſt of the ſlave-holders themſelves, will be advanced by the ſucceſs of our endeavours.

With this view the committee have been, and ſtill are engaged, at no inconſiderable expence, in promoting enquiries into the nature and conduct of the ſlave trade. Theſe enquiries have not only produced freſh inſtances of the cruelties perpetrated on the wretched natives of Africa, but have eſtabliſhed a fact, hitherto but little known, namely, the deſtruction of our own ſeamen; for it appears that the lives of a very conſiderable proportion of thoſe engaged in this trade are annually ſacrificed to the nature of the ſervice, and the extreme ſeverity of their treatment. To the abilities and unremitting aſſiduity of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Clarkſon, in theſe reſearches, the ſociety are much indebted.

It muſt be acknowledged, that the amount of Britiſh manufactures exported to the coaſts of Africa, for the purpoſes of this commerce, is conſiderable; but there is room to apprehend, that the demand for theſe would be much greater, if, in the place of it, was ſubſtituted an amicable intercourſe, which, inſtead of ſpreading diſtreſs and devaſtation amongſt the unoffending inhabitants, would introduce the bleſſings of peace and civilization. The committee find, that ſeveral veſſels have, for ſome time, been ſolely employed in the importation of many valuable productions of that country, of eſſential advantage to the manufactures of this; and they are in poſſeſſion of ſundry ſpecimens of its produce, which confirm their belief, that the confidence of the natives being once eſtabliſhed, a trade may be opened with them, which, without interfering with the principal ſtaple commodities of our Weſt-India colonies, would ſpeedily become of of great national importance.

The committee have ſeveral well authenticated accounts of eſtates in the Weſt-Indies, on which the number of negroes has been not only ſupported, but increaſed, without any foreign ſupply, for many years; a circumſtance which affords the ſtrongeſt proof that the nature of the caſe will admit, that a proper attention to the principles of humanity in their treatment would preclude the neceſſity of any further ſupplies from the coaſts of Africa.

The committee feel it their duty to diffuſe the information they

have obtained as generally as poſſible, and more particularly to avail themſelves of every opportunity (in which they earneſtly requeſt the aſſiſtance of every individual) of impreſſing on the minds of our legiſlators, the neceſſity of entering into a ſerious inveſtigation of the ſubject; and they have great ſatisfaction in reporting that many reſpectable members of both Houſes of Parliament have aſſured them of their diſpoſition to promote our deſign.

The applications of the committee have generally met with a cordial reception, and indeed perſons of reſpectable ſituation in many parts of the kingdom have afforded unſolicited ſupport. Several men of learning have eſpouſed the cauſe in various publications. The clergy of the eſtabliſhed church, and the miniſters amongſt the diſſenters, there is good reaſon to believe, are in general ſincere friends to the undertaking. Members of both univerſities have expreſſed themſelves in terms of approbation of the plan; and together with theſe, the ſpirited exertions of Manchester, Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns, afford ground to hope that a ſpecies of oppreſſion, ſo diſgraceful to the nation, will at length be aboliſhed by general conſent. And they truſt, that whatever difficulties may attend their progreſs, by a ſteady perſeverance, the ſociety will eventually be inſtrumental to the ſucceſs of a cauſe, in which are involved the honour of this country, and the happineſs of millions of our fellow creatures.

During the attention of the committee to the buſineſs, undoubted accounts have been received from North-America, of the good conduct and capacity of many of the negroes reſident there, with ſpecimens of their improvement in uſeful learning, at a ſchool eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia for their education, which ſatisfactorily prove the abſurdity of the notion, that their underſtandings are not equally ſuſceptible of cultivation with thoſe of white people.

The committee have likewiſe received information from France, that there is a probability of a ſociety being eſtabliſhed there on the ſame principles as our own.

The preſent amount of ſubſcriptions received is £1367 8 2, and of our payments already made £514 17 10. Though it is foreſeen that the future expences in this buſineſs will be conſiderable, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the amount; but the liberal contributions now reported, leave no room to doubt that ſuch further aſſiſtance will be cheerfully given as will be requiſite to complete the purpoſes of the inſtitution. The committee truſt it is unneceſſary to add, that to theſe purpoſes only they ſhall be faithfully applied.

Signed, by order of the committee,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

It appears by a letter written from Mr. Adams, to his ſon in law colonel Smith, (from which the following is an extract) that his ſentiments are in favor of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution:

In the courſe of the laſt ſummer two authorities have appeared, greater than any that have been before quoted, in which the principles we have attempted to defend have been acknowledged. The firſt is an ordinance of congreſs of the 13th of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northweſt of the river Ohio. The ſecond is the report of the convention at Philadelphia, of the 17th of Sept. 1787. The former confederation of the United States was formed upon the model and example of all the confederacies ancient and modern, in which the federal council was only a diplomatic body. Even the Lycean, which was thought to have been the beſt, was no more. The magnitude of teritory, the population, the wealth and commerce, and eſpecially the rapid growth of the United States, have ſhewn ſuch a government to be inadequate to their wants. And the new ſyſtem, which ſeems admirably calculated to unite their intereſts and affections, and bring them to an uniformity of [illegible] cannot be ſuppoſed to reach the ideas of perfection of any one.

But the conception of ſuch an idea, and the deliberate union of ſo great and various a people in ſuch a plan, is, without all partiality or prejudice, if not the greateſt exertion of human underſtanding, the greateſt ſingle effort of national deliberation that the world has ever ſeen. That it may be improved, is not to be doubted, and proviſion is made for that purpoſe, in the report itſelf. A people who could conceive, and can adopt it, we need not fear will be able to amend it, when by experience its inconvenience and imperfections ſhall be ſeen and felt.

April 12, A correſpondent has favored us with the following information, which he tells us may be relied on: A gentleman in Chriſt church pariſh planted one acre of land with cotton ſeed, which has produced a bag of cotton wool weighing 267lbs. net; this he has ſold at fifteen pence per pound, ſo that he got for the whole 16l. 13s. 9d. It was, on examination, of an exceeding good quality; the planter declares that had he attended it properly it would have produced more. He further ſays, that one of his hands could with eaſe take care of 7 to 8 acres, until the cotton is ready to take in, at which time he muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſmall negroes to pick and carry it into ſafety. As the mode of cleaning it in this country formerly is what the planters diſlike, we have the pleaſure to add, that there are perſons in this ſtate who can make the neceſſary machines for picking it, as well as for carding and ſpinning it. This commodity bids fair to become a principal ſtaple article of export from this ſtate, for if one negroe can manage ſeven acres of cotton, and it ſells at the above price only, his labor will bring his owner in 116l. 16s. 3d. per annum, ſuppoſing alſo that each acre of land produces only 267lbs. of cotton. It is well known that the cotton manufactories in Great-Britain will take any quantity that this ſtate can raiſe, as they are deemed by good judges to be now only in their infancy. Land that is unfit for rice or corn will yield cotton; as negroes, in raiſing this article, will have no occaſion to wet their feet, they will of courſe be more healthy, and will live longer than they do by raiſing rice in ſwamps; beſides which, as they will be able to earn ſo much money by the cultivation of it, the planters will thereby raiſe the value of every negroe now in this ſtate.

BOSTON, March 25.

Happy it is, ſays a correſpondent, that the accounts received from different parts of the ſtate, correſpond with the wiſhes of the friends to peace and good government, in regard to the choice of civil officers for the enſuing year. If we may credit the moſt authentic accounts from the country, it may with confidence be ſaid, that his excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; will be re-elected governor, and the Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq; elected Lieutenant Governor for this commonwealth---God grant that the citizens of this ſtate may be unanimous in their approbation of thoſe two amiable and patriotic characters.

The moſt pleaſing proſpects are anticipated by thoſe who have their country's welfare at heart, from the happy aſpect which matters wear in regard to the approaching election of our rulers. The probability, and indeed the almoſt moral CERTAINTY is, that our truly illuſtrious Commander in Chief will be re-elected to the office of chief magiſtrate, and the Hon. Major-General Lincoln be appointed ſecond magiſtrate. And ſhould the Hon. S. Adams be again called upon to fill the ſtation of preſident of the ſenate (and there is no reaſon to doubt but it will be the caſe) three very important offices of government will be filled by the men who are moſt deſerving of them.

NEWPORT, April 7.

The honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate on Saturday evening adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in May next, then to meet in this town.

We hear that during their ſeſſion they have extended the limitation act four years---that the affair of equal repreſentation is again referred to a future aſſembly---and that by the returns made of the yeas and nays for the adoption or rejection of the propoſed federal conſtitution (agreeable to the late act of aſſembly) there appeared to have been given in, throughout the ſtate, 232 yeas, 2708 nays.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE SPY.

POLITICAL SCRAPS.

THE fœderal plan, like the globe of the moon, will appear perfect from a true obſervation, though both may ſeem covered with inferior ſpots.

He that can find how the conſtitution affects the intereſt of individuals, may begin to count the votes.

Nothing is more pernicious to civil government, than to make laws without power to inforce them:---and therefore, legiſlatures ought to keep in view the probability of their being obeyed, as much as the utility of the laws themſelves.

The increaſe of civil happineſs will always be in proportion to the uniformity and energy of the government.

'Tis of more conſequence to increaſe the value of our exports by proper inſpection laws, than to call for hard money taxes---when the law ſays no one ſhall command it.

The conduct and manners of men in common life are ſurer marks for others to determine their abilities or virtues by, than any teſt that can be impoſed on them for the diſcovery.

Never expect to proſelyte an antifœderal officer who is afraid of a new arrangement.

Let him that rejects the propoſed plan of government merely becauſe he does not underſtand it, be careful never to take any more medicine, be is caſe what it will, leſt it ſhould be poiſon, though he ſees the doctor take part himſelf.

NEW-YORK, *April* 18.

It is obſerved in one of the hiſtories of England, that during a few years after the revolution in Great-Britain, before the Government was fully eſtabliſhed, and the nation laboured under heavy taxes on account of the late war with France--- its trade was interrupted, and the intereſt of money was high, and exceſſive high premiums were given for ready money. The nation might at that time have been deemed poor, and was in no little diſtreſs: but no ſooner was the Government reckoned fully eſtabliſhed, and freedom and property perfectly ſecured, but trade began to revive, and riches to flow in upon the nation in abundance.

There needs no obſervations or applications on the above; he that runs may read.

PHILADELPHIA. April 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in Philadelphia.

"According to the promiſe which I gave you in my laſt, I am now able to ſend you a complete liſt of the Delegates for the *Convention* of this ſtate, by which it will appear that your CENTINEL, depending probably on Mr. Martin's exertions or intelligence, has deceived himſelf, and been ſtriving greatly to deceive the public, in reſpect to the politics of Maryland.

LIST *of Delegates in the Convention of Maryland, which meets on Monday, April* 21, 1788.

WESTERN SHORE.

St. Mary's county. Col. George Plater, Richard Barnes, Charles Shelton, R. L. Sewell.

Charles county. Dr. George Brown, Michael Stone, Zephaniah Turner, Dr. Parnham.

Calvert county. Col. Wilkinſon, Charles Graham, John Cheſley, William Smith.

Prince George's county. George Digges, Fielder Bowie, Oſburne Sprigg, Benjamin Hall.

[illegible] mas, Thomas Cramphin, William Deakins.

Frederick county. Thomas Johnſon, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw.

Waſhington county. Thomas Sprigg, Col. Rawlings, John Stull, M. Shryack.

City of Annapolis. Alexander Contee Hanſon, Nicholas Carrol.

Baltimore town. Dr. James M'Henry, Dr. Coulter.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cæcil county. Col. H. Hollingſworth, Joſeph Gilpin, James Gordon Heron, Samuel Evans.

Kent county. William Tilghman, Donaldſon Yates, Iſaac Perkins, William Granger.

Queen Anne's county. James Tilghman, James Holliday, John Seney, William Hemſley.

Caroline county. William Richardſon, Joſeph Richardſon, Matthew Driver, Peter Edmonſon.

Talbot county. Col. Banning, Robert Goldſborough, jun. Edward Lloyd, John Stevens.

Dorſet county. Robert Goldſborough, Nicholas Hammond, James Shaw, Dr. Sullivan.

Somerſet county. George Gale, John Gale, John Stewart, Henry Waggaman.

Worceſter county. John Done, Peter Chaillè, James Martin, William Morrice.

Note. All the above, conſiſting of 64 members, were elected by *Fœderaliſts*, and are ſaid to have declared themſelves ſuch at the time of election.—The following three counties, which complete the liſt, are ſaid to be antifœderal, and to have elected moſt of their Delegates, twelve in number, upon the principles of oppoſition to the Fœderal Conſtitution, viz.

Anne Arundel county. Jeremiah Townley Chaſe, Samuel Chaſe, Col. Mercer, Benjamin Harriſon.

Baltimore county. Charles Ridgeley, Charles Ridgeley, jun. Edward Cockey, Mr. Cromwell.

Hartford county. John Love, William Paca, William Pinckney, Luther Martin.

"It is ſuppoſed the Convention will not ſit above ten days. The final queſtion of adoption will probably be carried by *ſixty-five* againſt *eleven*."

The prophecies of the enemies of the fœderal conſtitution in regard to Maryland having been founded on miſtaken facts, have proved very erroneous. It appears that above four fifths of the reſpectable Convention juſt choſen are open friends of the government, and were elected in the places of their reſpective reſidence, while ſeveral of the opponents, contrary to the rules of the conſtitution in the election of their houſe of repreſentatives, and in violation of the reſolutions of the legiſlature, have reſorted to places where they do not live, to obtain their ſeats. 'Tis expected that the known candour of ſome of the gentlemen choſen by counties, of which a majority were anti-fœderal, will lead them to give a final vote in favor of the conſtitution.

How inconſiderable, ſays a correſpondent, is the impreſſion—how few are the converts made by the long ſpeeches and publications of Luther Martin, Eſquire, when the very town in which he lives firſt paſſed him by, then rejected two candidates that were oppoſed to the conſtitution, and finally voted in two others by a large majority, one of whom had joined in forming it, and both of whom had declared openly in favour of it. The conſiderate citizens of America, when they are examining Mr. Martin's papers, will not find it unimportant, that the inhabitants of his own town and the citizens of his own ſtate do not appear to have relied on the ſtatement he has given of facts, or the objections he has ſo laborioufly urged.

We learn that a dignified and Honorable J—— of this commonwealth will ſhortly hold a ſpecial court, for the purpoſe of trying about 60 or 70 members of the Maryland Convention, on a charge of *Conſpiracy* againſt tender laws, againſt the Shayites, againſt the preſent adminiſtration of R---e Iſland, and againſt all the evils which lately threatened the honor and happineſs of the United States.

By the laſt veſſels from Charleſton was received the ticket for that place, containing the names of 32 gentlemen propoſed to be elected members of the State Convention. Among them are members of the Fœderal Convention, members of the Aſſembly, ſeveral of their Governors, Speakers of Aſſembly, and private gentlemen of much worth, and friendly to the propoſed Conſtitution. Things wear the moſt promiſing appearance in that patriotic and important ſtate.

A correſpondent congratulates his fellow citizens upon the laudable ſpirit which has lately appeared in Pennſylvania for extending ſettlements, population and agriculture thro' the ſtate, by means of ROADS thro' the unſettled counties. Had this been done ſome years ago, many thouſand ſettlers would have been detained in Pennſylvania, who are now loſt to the United States on the waters of the Miſſiſippi.

The men who object to the new government, ſays another correſpondent, becauſe the mode of altering the old confœderation was not ſtrictly *conſtitutional*, remind us of the conduct of the loyaliſts in the beginning of the late war, who objected to *aſſociating*, *arming* and *fighting*, in defence of our liberties, becauſe theſe meaſures were not *conſtitutional*. A free people ſhould always be left in a condition competent to all their wants, and with every poſſible power to promote their own happineſs. The people, as the ſovereigns of a country, are above all conſtitutions, and a *majority* of them have a right to alter, or aboliſh, their conſtitutions at *any* time, and in *any* way they may think proper. The contrary opinion is the doctrine of Hobbes, and other advocates for paſſive obedience, accommodated to the preſent ſtate of government in the United States. While the royal paraſites tell us that "kings give and grant liberty to their ſubjects," the office-holders under our ſtate governments tell us, that we have no liberty but what is conferred upon us by our conſtitutions. To ſay that a government can be altered only in *one way*, or at *any one* time, when a majority of the people think otherwiſe, is to annihilate freedom, to check all improvements in government, and to proſtrate unborn generations at the feet of that body of men who framed the government. Nature revolts at the idea as highly tyrannical, and the ſpirit of America, it is to be hoped, will reject it with abhorrence, by ſpeedily adopting the new conſtitution.

It is with great pleaſure we inform the public that the *mangel wurzel*, or the *ſcarcity root*, is now cultivated in the garden of Richard Peters, Eſquire, in the neighbourhood of this city, and that ſome of the ſeeds of this excellent root have been diſtributed among ſeveral gentlemen curious in gardening, in this and the neighbouring ſtates. The *value* of this new article of agriculture is derived from its growing in all kinds of ſoil, and in all countries——from its being proper food for man and beaſt——and from its *immenſe encreaſe*, being far beyond any other vegetable that has ever been known or cultivated.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE paper under the ſignature of M. in the Pennſylvania Gazette of laſt week is really a curious production. The publication of it is a pretty ſtrong proof of the impartiality of the preſs. Were I a printer, I would publiſh anti-fœderal truths, or anti-fœderal arguments, but I really would not publiſh tranſparent falſhoods, and contradictions of real facts.

One of the *ſolid facts* in Mr. B——n's letters is unfortunately demonſtrated not to be fact at all, by the very fœderal characters of the Maryland convention. There will undoubtedly be a greater majority in that body, than in any convention which has not been unanimous.

That the reaſons of diſſent were publiſhed in Boſton by means of Mr. King, and before their convention took up the conſtitution, is an abſolute fact. The people of Maſſachuſetts will certainly agree with M. in thinking Mr. B——n a *reſpectable* character, *not to be doubted*, when they remember the publication of the reaſons of diſſent there, and ſee his aſſertion—with a declaration that their legiſlature "*contrived*" oppreſſive taxes, to make the people receive a government that was not thought of at the time of Shays's inſurrection.

M. tells the public that the Carliſle printers are fœderaliſts, and yet that they with pleaſure announced the determination of 1500 militia to oppoſe the conſtitution. This gives us very accurately M's idea of "*ſolid fact*." Oh M. thou art a wiſe one!

By M's account there muſt be ſome deſpotic people among the anti-fœderaliſts of this ſtate. We ſee they murmur againſt the acts of a convention choſen by the people themſelves, and wiſh not to be governed by the majority, and yet they will attempt to controul members of their own party in the freeman's right of petitioning, for they preſumed "*to forbid*" it, ſays M.

If petitioning had been adopted by the oppoſition generally, ſays M. I am confident five ſixths of the ſtate would have ſigned. Here is another ſpecimen of *ſolid fact*. I am at a loſs to form an opinion of what this writer can mean by hazarding ſuch aſſertions. Were Judge B——n the moſt honorable man upon earth, the ſupport of this falſe man muſt render his character ſuſpected. The ſilence promiſed in future can ſcarcely ſave him.

Z.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

AS the general ratification of the fœderal conſtitution now ſeems to be reduced to a certainty, it becomes us to turn our attention to thoſe ſubjects, which alone can render the new government effectual in promoting the happineſs of our country.

AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES are the only baſis of national proſperity and independence. For the purpoſe of promoting them, SOCIETIES have been found extremely uſeful in all countries.

Many advantages have already been derived from the two ſocieties lately eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia, for their advancement.

But the influence of theſe ſocieties cannot extend to every part of Pennſylvania. Let ſimilar ſocieties therefore be ſet up in every county in the ſtate. Let the ſame ſociety embrace both agri-

culture and manufactures, after the manner of the ſociety for the advancement of arts and agriculture in London. Let each of theſe ſocieties include, as its members, all the principal farmers of every county. Let them meet monthly, or ſix times in the year.

Let a ſmall fund be raiſed and applied to the purchaſing of books, and other publications upon agriculture. Let ſmall premiums be given every year, to encourage ingenuity and induſtry in the various objects of the ſocieties. Let an exact regiſter be kept by the ſecretary of each ſociety of the weather; and let him record in a book provided for that purpoſe, the experience and reports of the differents members of the ſociety, of the effects of particular ſeaſons, manures, ſoils and ſituations, upon their different articles of cultivation, as well as the effects of different *food* upon domeſtic animals.

It is impoſſible to conceive how ſoon ſuch ſocieties would change the face of our country, and how much they would add to the wealth of our ſtate. They would moreover ſerve, by bringing perſons of different ſects and parties together, to remove prejudices both in religion and government, and thereby add greatly to the ſtock of ſocial and perſonal happineſs. Knowledge of every kind would be diffuſed by their means through the ſtate, and the people of Pennſylvania become more qualified to act a proper part in our great confederated republic.

AGRICOLA.

A HINT to the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Dalton, of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in a letter to the Boſton Academy of Arts, informs them, that from *one third* of an acre of a ſandy loam, well manured, he raiſed *two hundred and fifty buſhels* of carrots, which weighed upon an average 66 *pounds* per buſhel. Of the uſefulneſs of this nutricious vegetable, we have the following account publiſhed in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article agriculture, No. 130.

"At Parlington, in Yorkſhire, from the end of September till the 1ſt of May, *twenty* working horſes, *four* bullocks, and *ſix* milch cows, were fed upon the carrots that grew on three acres, and theſe animals never taſted any other food, but a little hay. The milk was excellent---and over and above, *thirty* hogs were fattened upon what was left by the other beaſts."

A FARMER.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 15.

"Through the great imprudence of ſome young Doctors, we had conſiderable confuſion here ſince Saturday, 3 o'clock, until this morning, but the affair is now entirely over and all is quiet. In the affray, the cauſe of which you will ſee in the Judge's ſpeech to the grand jury, two white men and a negro were killed, and many wounded---among the latter Baron Steuben, the Hon. John Jay, Mr. Loudon's two ſons, James Carter and others, but none dangerous---principally contuſions from ſtones, thrown at them by an enraged mob, and had they not diſperſed when they did, we ſhould have had bloody work of it."

The CHARGE of his honor Chief Juſtice MORRIS, delivered to the Grand Jury, laſt Wedneſday, at the City Hall.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

ALL offences committed within this city and county, from treaſons to treſpaſſes, are the objects of your enquiry; and the Sheriff's calendar will furniſh you with thoſe offenders that are in cuſtody, and their offences.

The late public tumults in this city require your immediate and vigilant attention: common report aſcribes their riſe to ſome very indecent and impious plunder of dead bodies from their graves in the ſeveral church yards. If this report is founded in truth, which undoubtedly it is, you will readily account for the reſentment that has ſeized the minds of the remaining relatives of ſuch deceaſed perſons----It is an apology for many indiſcretions; but, gentlemen, our laws are competent to puniſh any degree of guilt, and a vigilant and minute enquiry by ſo reſpectable a Grand Jury cannot fail to fix the offence upon the real offenders, that they may be brought to juſtice, the laws of our country ſatisfied, and the minds of our good citizens quietted, in the fulleſt confidence, that the aſhes of their relatives ſhall reſt in peace in their graves.

Permit me, gentlemen, to preſs this buſineſs upon you, and to beg it may be the firſt you attend to, the peace and good order of the city being of the utmoſt importance to every good citizen.

I have the fulleſt confidence, gentlemen, that when the public are ſatisfied that you have undertaken the buſineſs, and that a careful and attentive examination will by you be made, uneaſineſs will ceaſe, and order will be reſtored.

When this is gone through, it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire into the late riot; and though it may be palliated in the firſt ſtages of it, yet, after every ſearch was made to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the people, the attack upon the gaol, and the inſults offered to the Magiſtrates, were altogether inexcuſeable, and in their tendency threaten the very ſubverſion of the government. You will therefore make it an object of your attention and examination. With theſe obſervations, and a perfect reliance on your vigorous exertions, I diſmiſs you."

The Grand Jury for the city and county of New-York, deeply impreſſed with the importance of the above charge, have requeſted permiſſion of his honor the Chief Juſtice to publiſh the ſame.

And being anxious to diſcover the perpetrators of the offences therein-mentioned, do requeſt thoſe perſons who can give any information that may lead to a diſcovery, will acquaint them therewith, during their preſent ſitting, at Simmons's tavern, in Wall-ſtreet.

By order of the Grand Jury,

WILLIAM NEILSON, Foreman.

New-York, April 15, 1788.

WILLIAM SANSOM

Has juſt imported a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet. 4w

---

BARK.

WANTED in Philadelphia, a quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White, Black Oak, and Birch. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity; to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, to bring it to town; for want of ſuch care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs. †

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A GOOD three ſtory brick houſe, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third houſe above Fifth-ſtreet. Its ſituation, in the moſt buſy and improving part of Market ſtreet, will ſufficiently recommend it to any perſon who wiſhes for an excellent ſtand for buſineſs in a very pleaſant part of the city. Half the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with intereſt. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, ‡ JAMES DUNLAP.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

Juſt arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

JAPANNED clock faces, ſlit pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vizes, hand and tail vizes, ſliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bitts, ſcrew plates, blow pipes, main ſprings, glaſſes, jointed and other keys, ſteel chains, ſilk ſtrings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches. ‡

Philad. April 23, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, by the firſt of June, when a final ſettlement will be made. Thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts by that time will be excluded from their dividend.

April 14, 1788. †1w GEO. FOX, Adminiſtrator.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnerſhip of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual conſent diſſolved from this preſent date. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purpoſes at the ſtore formerly occupied by them, in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Grover, innholder, near the premiſes, in the village of Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, the following Lots of LAND, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

No. 1. A large well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with a Tan-yard and ſundry buildings, &c. for carrying on the tanners and currying buſineſs, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing about one acre; ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, and county of Philadelphia, bounded by ſaid ſtreet, by land of Ann Hoffman, and by other land of John Jones, deceaſed.

No. 2. A Tract or piece of Land in Germantown aforeſaid, containing about ſix acres, bounded by a croſs ſtreet leading to Roxborough townſhip and the river Schuylkill, and by land of Chriſtopher Meng, Ann Hoffman, Jacob Schneider and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Jones, the elder, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAITE, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables within the county of Cheſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, preſentments, inquiſitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 138 acres (more or leſs) bounded by lands of Lewis Jenkins, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, John Geſt and Peter Moſes: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Carl, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two good meſſuages and 250 acres of valuable land, ſituate in the townſhip of -----Caln; bounded by lands of George Carter and others; on ſaid plantation is a conſiderable quantity of meadow, and is capable of very great improvements: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Lodowick Liggot, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, containing ſix acres (more or leſs) bounded by lands of Samuel Keſter, James M'Farlan, James Tenny, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sarah Buller, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land ſituate in the townſhip of New London, containing 96 acres (more or leſs) bounded by lands now or late of Elizabeth Engliſh, James Daniel, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of George M'Cleave, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN MONROE, Eſq; deceaſed, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to the executors, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of ſaid eſtate. It is particularly requeſted that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded fom any further ſettlement with

‡ JOB STOCKTON, EARL SHINN, STACY BUDD, } Executors.

Mount-Holly, April 23, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres whereof wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-houſe Tavern, bounded on the north ſide by ground of Evan Thomas, ſouth-eaſt by Martin King, ſouth-weſt by Iſaac Morris, and by the road aforeſaid. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1788.

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡6w JAMES HARTLEY, one

Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, formerly the cuſtom-houſe, but at preſent occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The houſe is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach houſe.---- For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is eſtabliſhed at the houſe of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be ſerved with all ſorts of the beſt Tobacco and Snuff, at the loweſt prices, either for home conſumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for ſale, wholeſale and retail, as uſual. Country produce taken in payment.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated, all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidneys. They have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower-baths and two dreſſing-rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling houſe adjoining the ſprings; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the firſt day of June, and run while the ſeaſon continues, on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the king of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; thoſe who engage ſeats previous to half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the prices of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by their humble ſervant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be Four Dollars for the ſeaſon, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many perſons who have been relieved by theſe waters, the ſubſcriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Eſquires, alſo of Mr. John Hewett, of the iſland of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippensburgh, in Pennſylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Chriſtian Mark and Miſs. Suſannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct3m.

Third Month 19, 1788.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame.

SAMUEL SHAW.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Rebecca Brodhead*, late the wife of *Daniel Brodhead*, of Reading, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and relict of *Samuel Mifflin*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt her eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Truſtee.
April 9, 1788.

This day is PUBLISHED, by
ROBERT SMITH,
And to be SOLD by Meſſrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,

AN ADDRESS

On the importance of Female Education,

Delivered to the Young Ladies and Inſtructors of Mr. POOR's Academy, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, in preſence of the Viſitors and a large number of ſpectators, on Tueſday, March 4, 1788 at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joſeph Pilmore*, one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.

Juſt received from London, and to be Sold by
Meſſieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;---*Price 4ſ.*

OBSERVATIONS

On ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory:

To which is prefixed an account of ſeveral remarkable veſtiges of an ancient date, which have been diſcovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA. - PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.
Preſident of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chaſms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the viciſſitudes of the ſpecies. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embelliſhed with a fine engraving of ſome ancient veſtiges of art, near the banks of the Muſkingum, which have been generally ſuppoſed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to inveſtigate the origin and deſign of this, and ſimilar antiquities, that have been diſcovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from theſe and and other relics of human art, with the hiſtory of which the Indian natives ſeem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumſtances) hazarded ſome conjectures reſpecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural Hiſtory, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embelliſhed with ſeveral elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part Firſt," form a ſeparate work of themſelves, having no connection with Natural Hiſtory."

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,
With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the *Managers* of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extenſion of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preſerved for ſale throughout this and the other ſtates; it is earneſtly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progreſs of a manufacture, which promiſes ſo much advantage to the United States.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Managers,
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.

The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this recommendation in their reſpective news-papers.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE Houſe and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third ſtreet.*
April 8. §7w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on in one week after the bargain is compleated,

A Good limeſtone PLANTATION, and MILL, ſituate in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia; the mill has two water-wheels, two pair of ſtones in uſe, one pair burrs; the mill is built for three pair of ſtones, three boultings, &c. it is ſeated and turned by the Valley creek, as conſtant a ſtream as in the ſtate; on the land is good burr ſtone, proved and in uſe, preferable to many imported; a good ſtone houſe or houſes, near 60 feet front, with other ſtone and log buildings. The purchaſer's eyes will be his beſt director. By applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, may view the premiſes and know the terms. If not ſold before the 24th of April, it will then be put up for ſale to the higheſt bidder, with ſeveral other things. ¶ JOSEPH MITCHELL.
Tredyffryn, March 31, 1788.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT highly improved PLANTATION, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells, ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, containing 86 acres, 20 of which woodland, the remainder highly manured, and ſuitable either for gardening or grazing, there being 15 acres of excellent clover for mowing; alſo two good young bearing apple orchards, with a variety of other beſt fruits, conſiſting of pears, peaches, apricots, pruans, plumbs, cherries, &c. The houſe is large, well finiſhed, and commands an agreeable proſpect of the river, &c. with a large barn and other out-houſes. For terms, apply to ¶ PHILIP PRICE.
Kingſeſſing, 4th Month 7th, 1788.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
PETER STEWART,
In Third-ſtreet, the fourth door below Market-ſtreet,

Grammatical Inſtitutes;

Or an eaſy INTRODUCTION to

Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar:

Deſigned for the uſe of Schools, and to lead young Gentlemen and Ladies into the knowledge of the firſt principles of the Engliſh language.

BY JOHN ASH, L. L. D.
With an APPENDIX; containing
I. The Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Inſtitutes.
III. Some uſeful Obſervations on the Ellipſis.
IV. Exerciſes of bad Engliſh.
V. Leſſons on the Engliſh Language.

To which are added SELECT LESSONS, to inſtil juſt ſentiments of virtue into youth: And a collection of BOOKS, proper for young gentlemen and ladies, to ſhorten the path to knowledge.---Reviſed, corrected and enlarged.

To this PHILADELPHIA *edition* is now added, for the firſt time,

An ESSAY on PUNCTUATION;

Being an abridgement of a celebrated performance, lately publiſhed in London, on that ſubject.

[PRICE 2ſ. *ſingle, and* 18ſ. *by the dozen.*]

From the CRITICAL REVIEW for June 1785.

"AN eaſy, familiar, practical treatiſe on the ſubject of punctuation has been long wanted for the uſe of ſchools, and indeed for all perſons, who have any pretenſions to a liberal education. This elegant performance will amply ſupply the deficiency; and will not only afford the reader all neceſſary information, with reſpect to the ſtructure and diviſion of ſentences but at the ſame time is happily calculated to elevate his ideas, to improve his taſte, and to furniſh him many beautiful ſentiments on moral and philoſophical ſubjects." *Philad. March* 29, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore

Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown, will ſet off from the above-ſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage-houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage-houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£1 10 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1 0 0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,	15 0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,	5 0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1ſ3, nor more than 5ſ. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. The ſtages will commence running on Monday, the 17th inſtant. March 11, 1788.

Durham Furnace, April 7, 1788.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named DANIEL WALKER, thin viſaged, ſandy coloured, blackiſh hair, red beard, is a tall ſlim fellow, born in America, and about ſix or ſeven and twenty years of age; had on a pair of woolen overalls of a red colour, cloth coloured jacket and hunting ſhirt, but may change his clothes. It is ſuppoſed he may be in company with a woman who hath three ſcars on her throat, occaſioned by an attempt made by herſelf to cut it. All perſons are forbid to harbour or convey him away, at their peril. A reward of FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and reaſonable charges, paid by † RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of John Beaton, Eſq; late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are reqeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence. † JOHN CULBERTSON, Executor.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Culbertſon, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of June next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† JOHN CULBERTSON, Adminiſtrator.

March 31, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulattoe Slave named NED, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he went away, a half worn brown coat, an old jacket let out at the ſides with brown cloth, tow ſhirt, old dark corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with plated buckles, new wool hat cocked up at the ſides, has been inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place may be ſeen on his left arm. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by † ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber (on the night of the 29th inſt. March) living in Northampton townſhip, county of Burlington, and weſtern diviſion of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant man, named James Elliot, about 22 years of age, is of a ſour countenance, has long black hair (though not tied) had on and took with him an old felt hat, light coloured coatee, almoſt new, ſeveral pairs of ſhoes, one whereof made of neats leather, with pegs in the ſoles, ſeveral other articles not rightly remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ‡ JOHN COOPER.

Pencader, April 4, 1788.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle county, near the ſtage road leading from Chriſtiana bridge to the Head of Elk, 7 miles from the former and 5 from the latter.

The Plantation contains 500 acres, viz. 150 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow made and 50 more may be made, the remainder well timbered.

There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, 32 feet by 27, with a good cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, barn, ſtables and other out houſes, all in good repair, with a pump of excellent water at the door, a pleaſant garden and two valuable orchards, one of apples, the other peaches, each containing about 200 trees.

A conſiderable part of the purchaſe will be taken in dry goods. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſaid farm, or to Mr. SAMUEL M'LENE, in Philadelphia, who has a draft of the premiſes. § ISAAC LEWIS.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,
BOTTLED AND SOLD BY
Benjamin W. Morris,
At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirit, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle-ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. † WILLIAM BISPHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th inſt. a likely dark coloured GREY MARE, about 14½ hands high, between ſeven and eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within two months from the date hereof. †
March 26, 1788. JAMES SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3022.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1788.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MAREDANT'S Antiſcorbutic DROPS;

A TRULY valuable Patent Medicine, which has ſtood in very high repute in Great-Britain near twenty years paſt. Part of Mr. Norton's (the late Proprietor's) addreſs to the public on the virtues of them, as follows:

"From the many extraordinary well authenticated cures already publiſhed, and daily proofs Mr. Norton has of the efficacy of his Drops, he can juſtly recommend them as effectual in entirely eradicating the following diſorders, which he is convinced from experience, ariſe from the ſame cauſe, viz. The leproſy, ſcurvy, old ſores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fiſtulas, piles, pimpled faces, long contiued inflammation of the eyes, bilious chorlic, St. Anthony's fire, ſcorbutic gout and rheumatiſm, and every other diſorder ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood. They alſo perfect digeſtion, amazingly create an appetite, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, and will act as a reſtorative to the moſt reduced conſtitution. They may be taken in any ſeaſon, by the moſt delicate, without the leaſt confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of buſineſs. Their ſingular efficacy in removing the maladies ſo frequently the conſequence of inoculation, however ſkilfully practiſed, induces him earneſtly to recommend them aſſured of their happy effects in caſes, even when, from a long continuance of ſharp corroding ulcers, the bones have been ultimately affected, and the limbs endangered."

Alſo juſt received, a ſmall parcel of

Dr. *Norris*'s celebrated *Fever Drops*;

A lately invented Patent Medicine, and uſed with great ſucceſs in Europe in every ſpecies of fevers, eſpecially in nervous fevers, intermitting fevers and agues, military fevers, and even in hectic fevers, or the firſt ſtages of a conſumption---Long and ſucceſsful experience has alſo confirmed their efficacy in the following diſorders; old inveterate coughs, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous headachs, and lowneſs or depreſſion of ſpirits.---Dr. Norris ſays,

"It has been allowed not only a general but a pertinent remark, that a medicine recommended for various diſeaſes may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be inadequate to the cure of any; and from the many complaints in which theſe drops are directed to be taken, the obſervation may perhaps be applied to them. In reply, Dr. Norris begs leave to aſſure the world moſt ſeriouſly, that he has ever held the health, and much more the life of any man, of abundantly too important and too ſerious a nature to be ſported with, even for a moment; and that, if the moſt ample experience in an extenſive practice, in a great variety of caſes, attended with not only unabated but increaſing ſucceſs, can warrant him, he is juſtified to declare, that he has not herein once recommended the drops in any complaint where there is not a moral and indeed phyſical certainty of relief or cure. It has ever been admitted by the ableſt phyſicians of the latter centuries, that from indigeſtion, bilious habits, and undue or checked perſpiration, ariſes not only a contaminated blood or juices, but almoſt every diſorder incident to humanity: Now it is the grand intention of theſe drops to reſtore the loſt or impaired tone of the ſtomach, to correct the whole habit, purify the blood, and thereby enable nature to perform her functions, and reject that which oppreſſes her, and is termed a diſeaſe.

"It has been the ſtudy of my life to diſcover ſuch a medicine as ſhould unite efficacy and ſafety, and aſſiſt nature, not oppreſs her.---I will be bold to ſay, I have ſucceded to the utmoſt of my hopes.-----Such as are yet unacquainted with the effects of theſe drops will do well to peruſe the Eſſay on their virtues, which may be had free of expence."

SOLD BY

W. POYNTELL,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe-alley:

Where may be had *(gratis)* pamphlets containing many very reſpectable proofs of eminent cures performed by the above

MEDICINES.

And where may alſo be had,

Anderſon's Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hooper's Pills,	Hearlem Oil,
James's Fever Powders,	Eſſence of Peppermint,
Britiſh Oil,	Greenough's Tincture,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Turlington's Balſam,	Stoughton's Elixir.

Hemmet's Eſſence of Pearl and Pearl Dentrifice,

For the TEETH and GUMS.

The Proprietors of the New-York and Philadelphia

New Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages leave Powles-Hook every afternoon, (except Saturdays) on their route for Philadelphia: Proceed by Newark to Elizabeth-Town that evening, and leave Elizabeth-Town and Michael Denniſon's, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock every morning, (except Sundays) and drive to Powles-Hook and Philadelphia the ſame day.

On Monday April the 21ſt, an extra ſtage will ſtart for the accommodation of their cuſtomers and the public, from Powles Hook 7 o'clock, and from Philadelphia 8 o'clock every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) proceed with the ſame ſpeed as the early ſtage. The expence of the Stage to each paſſenger from city to city will be three Spaniſh milled dollars, and four pence per mile for all way paſſengers, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The expedition, lowneſs of fare, and certainty of arrival, muſt convince the public that this route is preferable to the Amboy, as the journey is performed in half the time.

Letters, newſpapers, &c. left at the New-York, Albany and Philadelphia Stage-office, kept by Chriſtopher Beekman, in Cortland-ſtreet, New-York, and with Michael Denniſon, at the George Tavern, corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, will be ſafely conveyed gratis.

MICHAEL DENNISON,	JOHN GULICK,
JOSEPH DAVIS,	THOMAS EGBERT,
JOS. VANDEGRIFT,	MATTHIAS WARD,
DAVID HAMILTON,	JOHN CUMMING.
ROBERT STOCKTON,	

Philadelphia, April 17, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown ſileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarff twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk marſeilles quilts, joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, hyſon and ſouchong ditto.

He has alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

BARK.

WANTED in Philadelphia, a quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White, Black Oak, and Birch. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity; to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, to bring it to town; for want of ſuch care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Grover, innholder, near the premiſes, in the village of Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of May next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, the following Lots of LAND, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, viz.

No. 1. A large well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with a Tan-yard and ſundry buildings, &c. for carrying on the tanners and currying buſineſs, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing about one acre; ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, and county of Philadelphia, bounded by ſaid ſtreet, by land of Ann Hoffman, and by other land of John Jones, deceaſed.

No. 2. A Tract or piece of Land in Germantown aforeſaid, containing about ſix acres, bounded by a croſs ſtreet leading to Roxborough townſhip and the river Schuylkill, and by land of Chriſtopher Meng, Ann Hoffman, Jacob Schneider and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Jones, the elder, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAITE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A GOOD three ſtory brick houſe, with a two ſtory kitchen, ſtable and lot of ground, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third houſe above Fifth-ſtreet. Its ſituation, in the moſt buſy and improving part of Market-ſtreet, will ſufficiently recommend it to any perſon who wiſhes for an excellent ſt nd for buſineſs in a very pleaſant part of the city. Half the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with intereſt. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, ‡ JAMES DUNLAP.

Philad. April 23, 1788.

Juſt arrived in the John, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

JAPANNED clock faces, ſlit pinions, clock bells, clock and watch files, bench vizes, hand and tail vizes, ſliding tongs, cutting nippers, clock and watch plyers, braces and bitts, ſcrew plates, blow pipes, main ſprings, glaſſes, jointed and other keys, ſteel chains, ſilk ſtrings; and on hand, Moon and Plain arched Clocks; warranted and other Watches. ‡

Philad. April 23, 1788.

March 1, 1788.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnerſhip of NORTH and WILSON is by mutual conſent diſſolved from this preſent date. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to prevent trouble. Attendance will be given for the above purpoſes at the ſtore formerly occupied by them, in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 8th day of April inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on the 16th day of June next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables within the county of Cheſter, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their attachments, re-attachments, indictments, preſentments, inquiſitions, and all other adminicles, in any manner touching the delivery of the gaol aforeſaid, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt, and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILLIAM SANSOM

Has juſt imported a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he has for SALE on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet. 4w

---

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡ 6 w JAMES HARTLEY, one

Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, formerly the cuſtom-houſe, but at preſent occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The houſe is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach houſe.---- For terms, apply to B. SHOEMAKER.

April 14.

TOBACCO.

A MANUFACTORY of Tobacco is eſtabliſhed at the houſe of VINCENT M. PELOSI, at Daniel Cooper's ferry, where the public may be ſerved with all ſorts of the beſt Tobacco and Snuff, at the loweſt prices, either for home conſumption or exportation.

N. B. Wet and Dry Goods for ſale, wholeſale and retail, as uſual. Country produce taken in payment.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 8th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 138 acres (more or leſs) bounded by lands of Lewis Jenkins, Elihu Evans, James Pugh, John Geſt and Peter Moſes: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Carl, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two good meſſuages and 250 acres of valuable land, ſituate in the townſhip of -----Caln; bounded by lands of George Carter and others; on ſaid plantation is a conſiderable quantity of meadow, and is capable of very great improvements: Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Lodowick Liggot, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, containing ſix acres (more or leſs) bounded by lands of Samuel Keſter, James M'Farlan, James Tenny, and others: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sarah Buller, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 12, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuage, two plantation and tracts of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, bounded by lands now or late of Elizabeth Engliſh, James Daniel, Robert Alliſon, James Mears, and others: containing in the whole 214 acres (more or leſs.) Taken in execution as the eſtate of George M'Cleave, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN MONROE, Eſq; deceaſed, late of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted, to the executors, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing, in order to enable them to make a dividend of ſaid eſtate. It is particularly requeſted that a compliance to this may take place, as the delinquents may expect to be excluded fom any further ſettlement with

‡

Mount-Holly,	JOB STOCKTON,	} Executors.
April 23, 1788.	EARL SHINN,	
	STACY BUDD,	

To be SOLD or LET,

A SMALL Plantation of 50 acres of land, 8 acres whereof wood-land, about 28 miles from this city, on the road to Bethlehem, and above the Spring-houſe Tavern, bounded on the north ſide by ground of Evan Thomas, ſouth-eaſt by Martin King, ſouth-weſt by Iſaac Morris, and by the road aforeſaid. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the above place, or hire it, may apply to BUCKRIDGE SIMS, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1788.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to HENRY ANTES, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by JAMES MOORE, for £ 100, the other by BLACKALL WILLIAM BALL and ſaid MOORE, for £ 25, as ſecurity for fines impoſed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the ſaid HENRY ANTES has made ſeveral attempts to transfer the ſaid Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the ſubſcriber to all perſons, not to receive the ſame, as he will not pay any part thereof. JAMES MOORE.

NEWPORT, April 10.

History of the proceedings of the sixth session of the General Assembly of this state, in the second year of our present administration, held at East Greenwich, on the last Monday of March last.

THE history of our government for two years past, is the history of a PAPER MONEY SYSTEM, as all our measures have been subservient to it.---We have therefore conceived it our duty, to continue an impartial detail of the progress of this system, not with a view of familiarising injustice, nor with an intent of immortalizing the patrons of it, but to guard our fellow citizens from artful misrepresentations, and to arouse them from the apathy of past delusions to a sense of our common danger, trusting that we may thereby revive the dormant virtues in this state, and that our deviations from justice and honor may prove a salutary monitor to others.

Wednesday, A. M. Both houses were formed and proceeded on the business of the session.

A committee was appointed to examine and count the votes returned upon the proposed constitution for the United States; who reported, "that there were 288 yeas, and 2580 nays, the whole number being 2868"---from whence it appeared that not one half of the freemen had voted, there being upwards of 7000 free citizens in the state, and therefore it could be no vote, --the report was however received, and a letter was drafted agreeably to order and subscribed by the governor, transmitting this vote to Congress as the determination of this state upon the constitution, also stating the reasons for adopting a mode, different from that recommended by the general convention.---As a palliation of this irregular procedure, it was conceded in this letter that there was a deficiency in the confederation, and a willingness expressed to grant unto Congress unlimited power for the regulation of commerce, collecting impost, excise, &c.

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant (of Newport) "that a convention of this state be called, agreeably to a recommendation of the general convention and of Congress, to deliberate upon the proposed constitution,---but it was rejected by a majority of 27.

A motion was made from the opposite quarter of the house, by John Sayles, Esq; of Smithfield, "That the house should proceed to appoint a committee of our BEST MEN to frame a constitution for the United States, and transmit the same to Congress"---but it was not attended to---the majority felt the keen sting of merited ridicule, by this indiscreet motion of their staunch friend,---they were doubtless never more convinced of the utility of nocturnal conventions, to organize the proceedings of the ensuing day.

The committee of the Society of Friends prayed that the consideration of the memorial for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts might be referred to May sessions; but the sense of the house was for acting on it immediately, as while pending they said it tended to depreciate the paper currency. Upon the question for the repeal of the tender of paper money at par, it was rejected by the usual majority,---the limitation act was repealed.

A petition was presented from a maiden lady between 80 and 90 years old, praying for a repayment of a sum of money that she loaned to the state 30 years past; but an equivalent in value was refused.

The bill pending before the house for an equal representation (as it is wrongly called) was moved for discussion, but after much debate it was referred.

An act passed limiting the payment of the third quarter part of six per cent. state notes to the 10th of May current, when a forfeiture should be incurred if the paper money was not taken by the holders of them.

The treasurer was ordered to issue executions for delinquent taxes, returnable the 28th of April instant.

Saturday evening, when the house was very thin, the petitions and instructions from Newport and Providence, praying that a convention might be appointed, and the memorial from the Society of Friends, for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts, were ordered to be thrown off the table.

The Assembly adjourned without day.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE ADVERTISER.

Copy of a letter from one of the people called *Friends*, in New-York, to an acquaintance of the same profession in Dutchess county.

New-York, the third day of the Third Month, 1788.

FRIEND ——

I THANK thee for thy communications of the 21st last month, and join with thee in praising that alone fountain from whence domestic happiness as well as eternal felicity floweth: to that great source I commend thee and thine.

The concern thou manifestest respecting the situation of this the land of our nativity is equally shared by me: with thee, I have beheld with anxiety the clouds of public commotion gathering and with thee dread the fearful explosion. To bear up manfully against calamities, whether of a public or a private nature, consistent with those principles of Christian meekness, which they of our profession have adopted, is a course, assisted by divine grace, I mean to pursue. To unsheathe the blade of human vengeance, and moisten the earth with my brother's blood, because his sentiments or practices are different from my own, is, I think, abhorrent to that religion which speaketh peace, as well as to the conviction of my own mind, which has adopted that religion.---I may not kill. But although restrained from sporting with an existence which when gone I cannot restore, I may, consistent with the word of truth, prevent by unsanguinary exertions the evils feared. Thus, in the present case, however ill it would become Friends to list under the banners of heated party, and thereby add fuel to that fire which already blazeth too high; yet I think, as a body, they might exhibit their united weight in the legal line of suffrage, and perhaps be the means of giving tranquility to their country.

How differently people in dissimilar situations view the same object! Here, a very decided majority think (and with them thy friend) that a union of the American states, as exemplified in the new constitution, is friendly to *property*, consistent with *freedom*, and favourable to *morality* and *religion*. Whereas in thy county, I am told many think exactly the reverse.

I believe it will not be contradicted, that, in proportion to the respectability of a nation, so its commerce flourishes, and its prosperity is advanced: experience and reason both corroborate this idea.

If at only a frown of a potent state, its puny neighbour is thrown into convulsions, what must be its situation if a stroke succeeds the frown? Nothing less than public distraction and wreck of private fortune. Since the American revolution, the people of this country have undoubtedly multiplied; houses have been reared, and arable acres wrested from the wilderness; but has the situation of the people at large been remarkably easy? I think not. A shackled commerce, a decreasing medium, and a degenerating punctuality, is felt and acknowledged by all. And it must from the nature of things continue so, till a permanent union of the states gives energy in every department, and system and order to the whole.

Why a nation, consisting only of three millions of souls, (and the whole American empire contains scarcely that number) should be more in danger of losing its liberty, than thirteen disunited, separate communities, each on an average containing but little more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, is mysterious.

I believe the history of mankind is pretty full in evidence, that, like the magician's serpents, small communities have generally fallen a prey to some devouring neighbour. If an individual state's unremitted exertion of cabal, of stratagem, and of force, to support its pigmy omnipotence, be called its *liberty*, from such liberty may thee and I my friend be set free.-----The wars of powerful empires occur but seldom, are unwieldy in their operation, and are generally felt but on the extremity of boundary; whereas the conflicts of more contracted districts affect every member, and agitate the very base of the political structure.----In this point of view the new constitution certainly looketh with a friendly aspect on the *freedom* of this country.

I think it also favourable to the morals of the people. For if jealousies, factions, cabals and war, have a tendency to corrupt the manners, that political situation which prevents jealousies, factions, cabals and war, is desirable on a moral account; and if on a moral, certainly on a *religious*. We, my brother, have seen the shipwreck of both in the time of recent hostility.

If this state in convention finally rejects the constitution, how perilous our situation! Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, our immediate neighbours, and all differing from us in political ideas! without the spirit of prophecy, one may, anticipating, behold Massachusetts uniting its western property to its eastern dominion, and forming a huge paralellogram from the pine clad banks of the Kennebeck to lake Erie. Connecticut in one campaign making the shore of the Hudson its western boundary---and New-Jersey adding the whole territory between the Hudson and Delaware to its former domain.

I know it may be said, that treaties with foreign powers may be contracted, and compacts made with the few anti-federal states (if any such) to secure to this state its soil and its rights: however contradictory to cool reason this hypothesis may be, I will for a moment suppose it practicable; and what a scene of carnage and devastation rises to view!---Again will our cities be wrapt in flames, the country desolated, the peaceful husbandman drenching with his blood that field which would have been his support, and the wife of his bosom, and the children of his love, forlorn and unbefriended, flying from one destruction only to meet another.

In order to avoid these monstrous evils, and to procure those solid benefits which I think a firmer union of the states bids fair to introduce, I would seriously recommend to *Friends* in every part of the state, to make it a matter of real concern to give their suffrages in such a manner as to make their importance as a body felt, and felt for the general good. In this city, the Friends, as far as my intelligence has reached, will to a man vote for such to represent them in convention, as are the avowed friends to UNION and PEACE. May the sons of peace in thy county do the same.

After all, my brother, whatever the Highest may determine concerning this land, may thee and I, and all who are in fellowship with us, be ever found sincere followers of him, who has made it the peculiar tenet of his religion to *Love one another*.

Thy sincere well wisher.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN consequence of finding my name mentioned in the postscript to the Honorable Judge Bryan's letter, dated the 7th of last month, and published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, I feel myself interested in stating the information I have constantly given with regard to the subject there alluded to.

Immediately after I arrived in the city of Philadelphia, many of my acquaintance enquired about the probable fate of the new fœderal government in the state of Maryland. I informed them, that the opposition in that state was much more considerable than I at first imagined, or could reasonably have expected, and if certain well know political characters were sent to the convention, and interested themselves in opposition to the proposed general government, its fate would be very doubtful, and probably rejected. But I am very confident that I have never at any time expressed myself in the terms held out in the postscript to Mr. Bryan's letter. By this declaration I would not be understood to insinuate any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Bryan, who must certainly have been misinformed on this occasion. Mr. Bryan's information was second-hand; his letter, as before observed, is dated the 7th, and the first time he conversed with me on that subject was on the 16th following. I have at all times given my opinion freely with regard to the adoption of the general government by the state of Maryland. That opinion I had taken up from attending to the disposition of the people, and not from either an attachment to party or prejudices for or against the proposed fœderal government. Every citizen of a free country has an unquestionable right to give his opinion on any political point, and when it is done with decency and candour, none but the base and narrow minded will reply or answer with abuse and scurrility. Such I hope may always meet with the contempt they justly merit.

I have frequently heard the proposed fœderal government both condemned and applauded, without either condemning or applauding it myself. I have no doubt but it has both defects and excellencies. There may perhaps have been as good, and there has certainly been infinitely worse governments. I think I shall not be singular when I assert, that the advantages of any form of government can only be discovered when reduced to practice. Experiment will ever be found preferable to theory. The imperfections of any piece of mechanism are best discovered when the machine is put in motion, and from the same principle the necessary amendments or alterations will become obvious. From these, and other considerations, I am in favor of the adoption of the general government previous to any amendments; and more so, as it points out a mode to have the necessary alterations made at a future period. And that such alterations will be made, I have not the smallest doubt, as the proposed government is wholly by representation—and in all cases where the power proceeds from the people, and is lodged in a short periodical delegation, the wants and disposition of the people will always accompany the representation. I have now for the first time published my opinion on this great political question. I neither suspect the judgment or principle of those who think different from me, nor feel any particular attachment to those who correspond in sentiment.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, April 21st, 1788.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

THE progress of events is steadily carrying forward the great business of your general government. May the God of our fathers direct this all-important matter to that issue which is *really right!* The great opportunity for consideration and discussion afforded to the states, who have elected late, appears to have operated in favor of the constitution. In Maryland, all its faults have been pointed out with little ceremony, and the most delicate proceedings of the General Convention have been laid open without reserve. Yet we find their Johnson, Lee, Goldsboroughs, Plater, Hemsley, Carrol, Lloyd, Hanson, M'Henry, and other characters, who were early active in the revolution, now decided in favor of the adoption. These gentlemen are not ignorant of liberty and government, nor of the interests of Maryland and the union, not enemies of the people of America, nor un-interested in her fate. Maryland contains no patriotism, no genius, no virtue, if they be denied to that list of names and many of their respectable colleagues. Does it appear from this choice, that the people of Maryland have been influenced by the active and numerous exertions of their Attorney-General. Do they appear to consider him as having just conceptions of what they deem necessary to their welfare and honor, either in their capacity as a separate state, or as a member of the confederacy. Compare the real conduct of the worthy citizens of Maryland with what was asserted to be their sentiments, and it was predicted would be their conduct, by the opponents to the constitution. Mark the dilemma in which the gentlemen in opposition are involved. If their assertion, that Maryland was unfavourable, was true at the time, then has the constitution stood the test of examination, and gained friends on the freest investigation. If, on the other hand, the assertion was not true, then they have passed on you important information not founded on fact, the impressions of which it is now your duty to erase from your minds.

Further discussions of the constitution are daily becoming less necessary for the people; for in almost all the states they have chose their Conventions. Yet a constant remembrance of the present condition of our country should be had in mind. The relaxation of government, consequent on a change from monarchy to liberty, and inevitable in the war,—suspension and instalment laws, paper mediums, and legal tenders, corrupting those who handled property—ardent spirits, flowing thro' the land like the brooks and rivers, corrupting the morals and destroying the constitutions of the mass of the people—the interruption given to the education of our youth—the avocations of many from the sober habits of private citizens, to the irregularity and dissipations of the military life—the influx of foreign luxury, unknown in former times—the derangement of all business---these, and many other unfavorable circumstances, were found to exist at the conclusion of the war, or have taken place since that period. How painful to the man of virtue and spirit is this situation! how noble---how extraordinary---is the spectacle we are now exhibiting to the world! A people, exposed from adventitious circumstances to a condition so dangerous and corrupting as that above described, magnanimously binding themselves with the restraints of just government. Let us then not be discouraged by the unworthy measures of some of our fellow-citizens, nor let us be prevented from prosecuting the good work by the mistaken, tho' honest, jealousy and apprehensions of others.

It has been urged to you, that the terms on which we stand with foreign nations are rendered less advantageous than they might be, were we respectable in our general government. Those who have been honored with the charge of your public affairs have long known and felt this unfortunate truth; but a leading member in the British Parliament has lately stated it as a consideration which ought to suspend all arrangements on their part, concerning the intercourse between America and Great-Britain. Tho' the late arret of his Most Christian Majesty is exceedingly favorable to the commerce of the United States, particularly in putting us on a footing with his own subjects in all the ports of India belonging to his crown, yet the same difficulty stands in the way of more important advantages. In short, commerce, whereby we are to vend the surplus of our produce to foreign nations, is circumscribed and suspended, by our standing in the light of separate commonwealths, instead of ONE CONFEDERATED REPUBLIC.

The question before you at this time does not involve the permanent acceptance and adoption of the fœderal constitution for ever, or without amendments. You are called seriously to consider the condition of your affairs at home, and the state of your connexions abroad---to reflect what must be the consequences of your continuing longer in the predicament described---and then to determine, whether it is not better to cure a great number of these certain and ruinous evils by the adoption of the government proposed, accompanied as it is with opportunities and provisions for amendment. In resolving this momentous question, I do not wish you to be too far influenced by the distracted state of our affairs. If the liberty and safety obtained by the late revolution will be lost or endangered, take care how you proceed. But let us view the government with candor, and let us consider it, as it is, bottomed on the state constitutions. It may not be perfect---it certainly is not perfect. But I ask its candid and sincere opposers, where is the constitution, or when has existed the country more fortunate in its frame of government, than America would be under the combined operations of the state and fœderal constitutions? I admit again, that the constitution is not perfect; but shall we hesitate to accept a constitution better than any heretofore enjoyed by any nation, when the alternative is lawful tenders, insurrection and anarchy at home, and neglect and contempt abroad? Surely no. Let us then make the trial of the proposed government, understanding on both sides, that every wholesome alteration and amendment may hereafter be adopted, which shall be necessary to preserve the peace, liberty and safety of the people, and to establish the dignity and importance of the United States.

Were the honest opponents of the fœderal constitution to place themselves on the shores of France, Great-Britain or Holland, and thence to view with impartiality the situation and character of this country---were they, in addition to the melancholy evils already enumerated, to see the miserable state of our public and private credit in Europe, and the blessings of worse governments there better administered---they would fly to the fœderal constitution, as the first step to the restoration of order and prosperity at home, and honor and dignity abroad.

It cannot be feared, that amendments will be refused or prevented after the adoption. The people and the states will have all power, and if they will not then have wisdom and virtue enough to make wholesome amendments, they cannot be expected to form entirely a new and more perfect system.

The United States, under the proposed system, will be defended from religious tyranny, paper tenders, perpetual or even long grants of military revenues to the executive, and from orders of nobility, or any other anti-republican distinctions. They will have the independency of the judges secured, and will always be certain of a concert of the state legislatures and executives against incroachments of the fœderal legislature or executive; and they will enjoy constitutions founded in every instance upon the great principle, of representation and political obligation being inseparable. They have rejected feudal principles, the foundation of the European tyrannies, from their habits, and do not now retain them in their laws; for the state legislatures have in some instances al-

ready reduced their deſcents to the principles of republicaniſm, on perfect equality, and all the reſt may do the ſame without controul. With ſuch ſecurities for liberty, who will hazard the dangers with which it is threatened from a continuance of the preſent ſyſtem.

PHILODEMOS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

It is a little extraordinary, ſays a correſpondent, that the anſwer *ſaid* to have been made by the Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature to their governor ſhould not be publiſhed by the opponents of the conſtitution. It has been pretended, that their Legiſlature ſhewed a diſapprobation of the Federal Government in their anſwer above referred to, but it was evidently aſſerted without foundation, to deceive the public. A late occaſion has given an opportunity of forming a certain judgment of the preſent ſentiments of the good people of HONEST OLD MASSACHUSETTS---The election of a Governor, Lieutenant-governor and Senators. Mr. Hancock, who is in favour of the conſtitution, and was Preſident of the ſtate convention, had, by the laſt returns from many towns and counties, about 6300 votes for governor. He was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, who declined to ſign the conſtitution, and who had at the ſame period, and from the ſame towns and counties, about 670 votes. General Lincoln, who is alſo in favour of the conſtitution, had a very great majority from the ſame places, as Lieutenant-governor. The Senate appear from the Boſton papers, to be Fœderaliſts. This conduct of Maſſachuſetts is really magnanimous and patriotic. The great queſtion having been "*freely diſcuſſed and fairly decided*," the electors, who oppoſed the conſtitution before its adoption, ſtill retain their affection for and confidence in the above worthy patriots. May this be the conduct of Us all.

The accounts from Maryland and South-Carolina, ſays a correſpondent, are ſo favorable to the adoption of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, that the queſtion now only is, which member of the old confederacy will put the key-ſtone to the arch of the new. There ſeems little or no reaſon to apprehend a rejection by any ſtate, Rhode-Iſland excepted; for every day adds more ſolid reaſons in favor of the meaſure. A curious inſtance now exiſts in Georgia. They have a paper money *a legal tender*, though at four or five for one; and yet the ſhame, that would attend the wicked conduct of cancelling a debt on ſuch terms, prevents any tenders from being made. How happy would it be, where government is ſo remiſs as not to repeal a law tempting the people to fraud, if the exiſtence of the new conſtitution had been early enough to prevent the emiſſion. We learn, however, that paper money has deeply injured their commerce, both foreign and internal.

It is hoped, ſays a correſpondent, that one of the firſt meaſures of the fœderal government will be to lay a large general impoſt or exciſe on ſpirituous liquors, to preſerve morals, to prevent diſorders, to introduce as ſubſtitutes the native American beer and cyder, and to eaſe the landed intereſt and farmers of part of their preſent taxes. By purſuing the Engliſh method of uſing home-brewed beer, our farmers might ſave all their taxes. County malt-houſes, within the reach of a morning's carting with barley, and from which a farmer might return with his malt the ſame day, would greatly conduce to the public benefit and convenience. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, being about 130 miles wide from north to ſouth, and about 360 miles long from eaſt to weſt, may be reduced into ſixty diſtricts of 30 miles ſquare; that is, if it was fully peopled, no more than ſixty malt-houſes would be required to cmplete the above plan, from each of which the farmers might go and come in a day.

We learn that Mr. *Bordley*, of the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, has preſented the Agricultural Society of this city with a model of a THRESHING MACHINE, which is ſomewhat on the conſtruction of a coffee-mill, and will threſh above 100 buſhels of wheat in a day, with one man's labor. Machines appear to be objects of immenſe conſequence to this country. Every month furniſhes us with ſomething new and important of that nature. It is the duty of every friend to America, at home and abroad, to keep a vigilant eye upon every thing of that kind which comes in his way. We may invent, and we may borrow of Europe their inventions. Poſſeſſed of ſoil without end, every thing that ſaves the labor of hands is a gain of *peculiar* value to us.

The planters of South-Carolina are making experiments in the culture of cotton, and they have proved hitherto very ſatisfactory, promiſing great profit. We hope to ſee their cotton bags, before long, the *wool-packs* of America. We learn that they have got *the gin*, or machine for cleaning it, by which the profit of raiſing it muſt be much encreaſed. How flouriſhing would South-Carolina and Georgia ſoon be with proper œconomy, and under a good government, who, to their old valuable produce, rice and indigo, have lately added tobacco and cotton. The latter article may be of conſiderable conſequence to the coaſting trade, which will probably be confined by the general government to American bottoms, as ſuch a regulation would not at all interfere with the neceſſary open market to foreigners. The large towns in the middle and northern ſtates will probably become the ſcenes of conſiderable cotton manufactures, and to them the raw cotton muſt be tranſported from the places of its growth. This domeſtic branch of the carrying trade, from port to port within the union, is becoming daily more important. The Virginia collieries now employ a good deal of tonnage, and new diſcoveries on the Hudſon, Delaware or Cheſſapeak will, it may be hoped, encreaſe the benefits of this branch.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, April 23.

The following melancholy incident of the effect of lightning happened on the 18th inſtant; the weather being very hot and ſultry in the afternoon, in the evening there appeared a black cloud to the weſtward, which came over this neighbourhood with uncommon flaſhes of lightning and ſevere claps of thunder. Between twelve and one o'clock the lightning ſtruck the houſe of William Fiſher, in this townſhip; it firſt entered the chimney, which was torn all to pieces, and in its deſcent it greatly damaged the upper floors, with the ſtair-caſe from top to bottom, ripped up the lower floor, thence proceeded out at the cellar door, and tore away a conſiderable part of the ſtone wall of the houſe. The man, his wife and child, about ſix months old, were in bed in a room were the partition cloſe to it was ſhivered all to pieces, and the bed thrown ſome diſtance therefrom; the man's head was ſinged and much benumbed, and the woman's arm, on which the child lay, was ſcorched, but providentially they all received no other hurt; the cradle, in which the child uſually ſlept in the ſame room, was entirely deſtroyed. The bed on which two apprentices ſlept in the upper room fell to the joiſts, but they remained unhurt. The houſe was rendered an entire wreck, not a window but was deſtroyed, and the glaſs thrown ſome rods diſtant. A ſcythe, that hung on the wall of the houſe, was twiſted up like a withe, and a great part melted; the ſmell of ſulphur was ſo ſtrong, that they were in danger of being ſuffocated.

The late controverſy, ſays a correſpondent, reſpecting the conſtitution of the United States, has exhibited the talents of the Americans in a moſt exalted point of view. Never did any ſubject produce a greater diſplay of ingenuity, knowledge, wit, and powerful eloquence. The writings under the ſignatures of Publius, Ariſtides, Fabius, and the Landholder, are full of profound political wiſdom. The ſpeeches of Mr. Wilſon and Mr. M'Kean contain a complete ſyſtem of republican government. Mr. Hopkinſon's inimitable allegories are as full of argument, as they are of humor, in favor of the government. To theſe performances nothing has been oppoſed but impudent aſſertions, and calumnies againſt General Waſhington, and the framers of the conſtitution---extracts of letters from Maryland, &c. compoſed in Philadelphia---ribaldry---ſcurrility---ſeditious falſhoods---or, to uſe a word which includes them all, and every thing elſe that is baſe and wicked---nothing but BRIANISM.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 24, 1788.

"We had our elections a fortnight ago, and 64 fœderaliſts are choſen out of 76, if all keep the promiſes made at the huſtings. Baltimore and Harford counties alone are clearly antifœderal, in which are many powerful and popular men, who have ſpeculated deeply in Britiſh confiſcated property, and for that reaſon are alarmed at ſhutting the door againſt *State Paper Money*. The ſame men, their relations and particular friends, are more violently antifœderal, becauſe they paid conſiderable ſums into the treaſury in a depreciated continental currency, and are ſcared at the ſweeping clauſe---"All treaties made and to be made, and laws enacted in "purſuance thereof, ſhall be the law of the land, however re-"pugnant to the conſtitution and laws of any particular ſtate,"---which may bring about a due execution of the treaty between Great-Britain and America, to their loſs. All thoſe men are unanimous againſt the fœderal government; they are here called the *Black Liſt*, by way of emphatical diſtinction. Anne-Arundel county, though naturally fœderal, have elected four antifœderaliſts, owing to the popular electioneering talents of Mr. Chaſe, who has repreſented *them* for twenty years. I am ſorry he kept out Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, one of our firſt rate characters. Meſſrs. Paca and Martin were obliged to go to Harford to be choſen, for neither they nor Mr. Chaſe could poſſibly have been choſen in their own places of reſidence. Dr. M'Henry was choſen by a large majority of votes for this town, becauſe of his fœderaliſm, altho' oppoſed by Meſſrs. M'Mechan and Sterett, two very popular men, but unfortunately on the wrong ſide of the queſtion. Mr. Chaſe is antifœderal, both from ambition, becauſe he cannot expect to be ſo powerful in the general government as he is in the ſtate, and becauſe his ſhattered circumſtances render him intereſted in diſcord and a civil war. Not a ſingle antifœderaliſt is choſen from the whole eaſtern ſhore, or any other county except the three abovementioned. You can have no conception of the low arts made uſe of in thoſe three counties to poiſon the commonalty---Standing armies, whipping the militia, and all the other inflammatory reaſons ſo copiouſly held up to public view in the diſſent of *your* turbulent Minority.

"The Convention met on Monday, choſe Col. Plater, a warm fœderaliſt, their Preſident, appointed ſeveral committees, and carried the queſtion, that the fœderal conſtitution ſhould be taken up as one queſtion, and not by ſections and paragraphs, by a majority of 58 to 5; and alſo that no member ſhould ſpeak more than twice upon any one ſubject, and then only half an hour at any one time, in order to avoid the endleſs garulity of Martin, and the inflammatory eloquence of Chaſe and Paca, neither of whom took their ſeats until to-day, being diſheartened at the weakneſs of their party. The final queſtion is expected to be put to-day or to-morrow.

"By my laſt accounts from Virginia, there will be a majority of more than twenty in their Convention. In South-Carolina we have a clear majority of three to one."

From the Kentuckey Gazette of April 4.

It is with the moſt ſenſible concern we announce to the public, the capture of three boats, on the Ohio, near the Big Miami, by the ſavages. Familiarized as we have been for ſeveral weeks paſt, to murder and robbery, at almoſt every point of our frontiers, the ſympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting cataſtrophe: Among the paſſengers in theſe boats, it is with great regret we mention Samuel Purviance, Eſq; of Baltimore-town, Mr. Ridont, of Maryland, Monſ. Ragaut, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineraliſt, the other a botaniſt, deſtined to explore the natural products of this country, a Mr. Peirce, of Maryland, and a Mr. Ferguſon, a trader; beſides theſe gentlemen, there was a Mr. Gray, Garland Simmons, five other men, and a negro woman. The three French gentlemen and Mr. Pierce, who alone occupied one boat, were attacked on the 26th ultimo; from circumſtances we are authoriſed to conclude, that the other boats were taken on the 21ſt, as they paſſed Limeſtone on the 19th. The ſavages had in their poſſeſſion a flat, in which eight or ten of them gave chace to the French gentlemen, who, finding they could not eſcape, determined to preſent a white handkerchief, with other demonſtrations of friendſhip, and ſurrender without reſiſtance; for this purpoſe, Mr. Ragaut took poſt at the ſtern of the boat, and when the ſavages had approached very near, he offered his hand, and in return received the barbarian's tomahawk; at the ſame inſtant the botaniſt was ſhot dead, and the mineraliſt badly wounded; the boat at this time had drifted near the ſhore, Mr. Pierce, and the ſurviving French gentlemen jumped overboard, and the current being rapid, the ſavages paſt them, whilſt they were butchering and plundering Mr. Ragaut, and the other victim. They with difficulty gained the ſhore, and under cover of the night made a circuit, and fell in with the river below the ſavages, where they were, the next day, taken up by a boat, and conveyed to the Rapids the day after. Theſe are all the circumſtances we have been able to collect on this melancholy occaſion. There remains no doubt that the two boats firſt mentioned have been captured, as one of them has been taken up at the Rapids, and the other was ſeen in poſſeſſion of the ſavages, but the fate of the captives is uncertain.—Two boats, a few hours in front of Mr. Ragaut, under the direction of Captain Balliard Smith and a Mr. Hinds, were attacked at the ſame place from the ſhore, but they returned the fire and eſcaped without further injury than two horſes wounded; and it is ſaid two Indians were killed in this attack.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I OBSERVE with great pleaſure, in your paper of laſt week, an account of the Scarcity Root, and rejoice heartily in the proſpect of its being cultivated in our country. It will ſave a great deal of that labor which is ſpent in raiſing grain for cattle, and will be a wholeſome and agreeable addition to our kitchen vegetables. An acre of ground employed in the cultivation of the ſcarcity root will yield *five* times as much in food and profit as an acre of Indian corn or oats in common land, and *double* that quantity, if the earth be well manured, and prepared for it. In the preface by Dr. Lettſom to the publication upon the ſubject of this excellent vegetable, I find the following very extraordinary account of its prodigious encreaſe. "Mr. D. near Swaffham, Norfolk, received ſome ſeeds of the ſcarcity root from Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, which he ſowed in light rich earth, in a drill, at the end of April laſt. When the plants had acquired the thickneſs of a quill, ſome were tranſplanted, and others left in the ſeed bed. On taking up the latter on the firſt of November, after having had their leaves ſeveral times previouſly plucked during the ſummer, a ſingle root, with a moderate top, meaſured *three feet two inches* in length and *twenty-ſeven inches* in circumference, and weighed *twenty-four pounds* with the top, and *twenty-one pounds* without. Thoſe roots which had been tranſplanted acquired only about half the ſize. Mr. D. is of opinion, that ſowing after the manner of turnips in well ploughed earth, manured as for turnips, and hoed to 18 inches apart, with their leaves untouched, would prove the beſt mode of culture. From this aſtoniſhing inſtance of vegetation, we may calculate that upwards of 50 pounds weight of proviſion has been produced in about half a yard of ſoil."

AGRICOLA.

By advice received yeſterday afternoon from MARYLAND, we find that the CONVENTION of that ſtate have adopted THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, by a majority of 63 in favor and 11 againſt it, which is near ſix to one. Such are the effects of FULL DISCUSSION, and ſuch their determination at the diſtance of ſeven months from the time of promulgation.

ALGERINES.

THE Society eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, having conſidered the ſituation of their unfortunate countrymen, now priſoners in ſome of the ſtates of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the deſign of the inſtitution to extend their attention to every ſpecies of ſlavery, have appointed a committee to obtain information on this ſubject, in order to deviſe ſome practicable means of affording relief to their diſtreſſed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requeſting intelligence from the owners of the captured veſſels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other perſons, who may poſſeſs a knowledge of the particular ſituation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumſtantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with thoſe ſtates.

Letters addreſſed to any of the ſubſcribers will receive due attention; and, it being the cauſe of humanity, they requeſt this notification may be inſerted for a few weeks in each of the News-papers on the continent.

JAMES PEMBERTON,	THOMAS HARRISON,
JONATHAN PENROSE,	FRANCIS BAILEY,
TENCH COXE,	THOMAS WISTAR,
RICHARD WELLS,	JOHN OLDDEN,
NICHOLAS COLLIN,	CALEB LOWNDES,
WILLIAM RODGERS,	CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS,	

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 30 feet ſteeet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Sweddiſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

Darby, Cheſter county, April 29, 1788.

CAME to the yard of the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, two GELDINGS, one a grey, about 15 hands high, and ſeven years old. The other a dark drown, 14 and an half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, neither of them marked or branded. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of John Maxwell, Reeſe Gatlive, Robert Alliſon, and others, containing 221 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Dawſon, William Sinclair, Richard Martin, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Baldridge, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,---Three fifth parts of an undivided right in a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſubject to the widow's dower, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Joſeph Leonard, Ellis Davis, and others, containing in the whole 150 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Davis, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhips of Eaſt-Fallowfield and Weſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory Stone Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Cheſter, bounded by Market-ſtreet, Front-ſtreet, Free-ſtreet, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; containing one acre more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hogan, and to be ſold by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Just published, and to be sold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. in Fourth-street, near the University, and by the other Booksellers in Philadelphia, (price 1/6.)

A DESCRIPTION, with instructions for the use, of a newly invented Surveying Instrument, called the TRIGONOMETER. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an exclusive right for twenty-one years from the Legislature of Pennsylvania.------To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a scale of equal parts and compasses only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural sines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its use in surveying, &c. III. Rules respecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for solving all cases in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An easy method of finding the exact course and distance between two objects, which are invisible the one from the other. The whole illustrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the instrument.

By GEORGE WALL, junior, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which FINES are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES.

Also a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewise a general assortment of superfine, fine, middling and coarse

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business.

The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Administrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the subscriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the said borough, bounded by Broad-street, Tatnal-street, Kent-street and Orange-street, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which said deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the British army in the late war, and have not since been restored: and whereas the subscriber, on his petition to the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, at their last sessions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to supply the loss of the said deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpose aforesaid will be accordingly presented to the said General Assembly, at their next sitting, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the house of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," situate on Tumbling Run, in Brunswick township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Sworts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Zane, and to be sold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Trustees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain messuage or tenement, and six lots of ground, situate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny township and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of said town, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Also 14 out lots near said town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances respectively. All taken in execution as the estate of Henry Swier, and to be sold, by

¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the *Managers* of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extension of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preserved for sale throughout this and the other states; it is earnestly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progress of a manufacture, which promises so much advantage to the United States.

Published by Order of the Board of Managers,
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.

The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this recommendation in their respective news-papers.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE House and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the estate of John Jones, junior, deceased, situate upon Germantown Main-street. Any person desirous of purchasing or renting the same may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-street.*

April 8. §7w.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated, all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. They have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism.* Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters are two shower-baths and two dressing rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the first day of June, and run while the season continues, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the king of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; those who engage seats previous to half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the prices of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by their humble servant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be Four Dollars for the season, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many persons who have been relieved by these waters, the subscriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Esquires, also of Mr. John Hewett, of the island of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippensburgh, in Pennsylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Christian Mark and Miss. Susannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher,

BUENOS AIRES Spanish dry Hides, superior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millstones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindstones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Bristol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Castor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and British ditto, by the package. Together with a general assortment of European and East-India goods, as usual. ‡ 8 w.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, a Dutch lad, named LUDWICK GLASS, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, sandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the small-pox, a down look, with a stoop in his walk, and speaks but bad English; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced.------Also went off at the same time, a negroe slave, named SAM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout and square made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging loose from his head, his skin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable scar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; speaks good English, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white serge coat, well worn, blue jacket with brown back, a pair of blue trowsers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, strong shoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd silver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the slave to elope with him. Whoever secures the above described persons, and lodges them in any gaol in this or a neighbouring state, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the slave only, with reasonable charges, by applying to RICHARD THORNE, at Market-street ferry, or the subscriber. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1788. †

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES-----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black sattins, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, pig brass, German looking glasses, bar iron by the ton, double and single rolled English iron plate, a large assortment of sheet brass, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very best upland mixed blue grass, Clover and Timothy HAY to sell. c8w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Rebecca Brodhead,* late the wife of *Daniel Brodhead,* of Reading, in the county of Berks, Esq; and relict of *Samuel Mifflin,* Esq; deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against her estate, are requested to bring them in for settlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Trustee.

April 9, 1788.

This day is PUBLISHED, by

ROBERT SMITH,

And to be SOLD by Messrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,

AN ADDRESS

On the importance of Female Education,

Delivered to the Young Ladies and Instructors of Mr. Poor's Academy, in Arch-street, Philadelphia, in presence of the Visitors and a large number of spectators, on Tuesday, March 4, 1788, at the close of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joseph Pilmore,* one of the Visitors of the said Academy.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennsylvania Hospital* are desired to attend an *Election* to be held at the said *Hospital,* according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuse twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on the evening of the 8th instant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negroe; he has a very black and surly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very stout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with sleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white stuff, a blue and white homespun woollen under jacket and trowsers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fustian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow stripes, pretty much worn, two white shirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn stockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a castor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named BOB, born in East-Jersey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Esq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet seven inches high, strong made, has a surly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with sleeves, one blue the other scarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowsers, with two small patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue stockings, two shirts, and a castor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is supposed carried one off with them. Previous to their going they committed some robberies in the neighbourhood; it is supposed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the said mulattoe and negroe, and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reasonable charges, paid by

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, April 12, 1788. WILLIAM TOD, JOSEPH BATES.

Just received from London, and to be Sold by Messieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;---*Price 4s.*

OBSERVATIONS

On some Parts of Natural History:

To which is prefixed an account of several remarkable vestiges of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA.---PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.

President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chasms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the vicissitudes of the species. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embellished with a fine engraving of some ancient vestiges of art, near the banks of the Muskingum, which have been generally supposed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to investigate the origin and design of this, and similar antiquities, that have been discovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from these and and other relics of human art, with the history of which the Indian natives seem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumstances) hazarded some conjectures respecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural History, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embellished with several elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part First," form a separate work of themselves, having no connection with Natural History."

EXTRACT from an act of Assembly, entituled "An Act to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legislature of this state of June the first, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheless, That none of the aforesaid bills shall be redeemed, unless the same be produced to the Treasurer of this state on or before the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last,

ALL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requested to settle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct3m.

Just imported from London,

By the Brig Convention, Captain Jones, and to be sold, by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Near the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A neat assortment of Looking Glasses,

In carved and gilt, mahogany and gold, and plain mahogany frames;

Dressing, box, and swinging Glasses, &c. of the newest fashions, and at the lowest prices. 6w.

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